"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rain, warmer Monday; fair and colder Tuesday; strong southwest wind.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,268. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LAST WORD MAY GO TO BERLIN TODAY

Final Draft of Document in the President's Hands and Only Awaits Approval.

MAY BE HELD FOR CABINET

Possibility That It Will Be Submitted at Tomorrow's Meeting Before Being Cabled.

SOME HOPE AT THE CAPITAL

That Germany Yet May Yield—Congress Committees Not Yet Consulted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The indications tonight are that the American communication regarding the great number of incidents in which Germany has disregarded its solemn pledges to the United States will not go forward for at least twenty-four hours. As this would bring it to the night before the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, it is probable that it will be held in its final form for the Cabinet inspection on that day.

A high official of the State Department said tonight that he did not know when the communication would be forwarded, and it is known that no appointment has been made with the members of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, some of whom are expected to be allowed to read the note before it is sent.

There is one contingency in which the committee members may not read the communication. If it should be framed in such a way as not to embody in itself a definite step toward a rupture of relations, if it does not in itself foretell an immediate breach with Germany, it might be regarded by the executive authorities as outside the understanding that members of the foreign committees should be consulted. In other words, if the communication with all its severity, leaves room for a satisfactory reply from Germany in the light of the evidence the United States will submit to Berlin, it might not be considered necessary to consult with members of Congress yet.

The understanding here is that the communication will be sharp, setting forth unmistakably the resentment of the United States and the conviction of the American Government that German guarantees have proved worthless. The delay in forwarding it seems to point to the care used by the State Department not only to include in it every incident of German outrages on the seas, but also not to include in it a single case about which doubt remains.

But there seems to be a strong expectation that on the major points at least Germany may show a reasonable spirit. To meet the sentiment in Washington this spirit will have to be evidenced by action. But the last German note seems to hold out hope of action of some sort, if by nothing else than by the almost incredible argument advanced by the Foreign Office to explain Germany's failure to acknowledge responsibility for the attack on the Sussex. The German argument, indeed, seems to have been advanced so that the United States might overcome it in such a way that Germany could admit errors in fact and open the way to reparation.

But the limitations of this hope are apparent to any one studying the general situation. A confession of Germany's responsibility regarding the Sussex would remove that case from consideration, but it would leave the wide points involved in Germany's submarine warfare just where they were.

The knotty point in the problem is just how Germany can give assurances to the United States more unreservedly than she has given such assurances in the past and convince the United States that in the future they will be respected. The patience of the Administration is exhausted. Satisfaction of American demands rests on Germany. Things seem to have reached a pass, which President Wilson described in a speech during one of the earlir crises, where the outcome was not in American hands, but depended on the action of another power.

It was said today that the American communication, a rough draft of which was before the Cabinet at its Friday's session, had been revised by the State Department and that in its new form went to President Wilson tonight. This report, however, could not be confirmed.

OUR PATIENCE AT END, LONDON BELIEVES

Press Expects President to Send a Virtual Ultimatum to Berlin—Comment on American Address.

LONDON, Monday, April 17.—The relations betwen the United States and Germany, for the first time in several months, again occupy a leading place in the day's news here. The newspapers this morning all publish prominently the latest tidings from Washington regarding the probability of a new note to Germany amounting virtually to an ultimatum. Several of the newspapers print long editorials, in which they declare that the end of the patience of the United States has at last been reached and that a rupture of diplomatic relations is virtually certain.

A column of space is devoted in most of the newspapers to reproducing "an address to the people of the allied na-

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH AEROPLANES RAID CONSTANTINOPLE

London Reports That Bombs Were Dropped on a Powder Factory and Hangars.

LONDON, April 16.—An official statement, issued by the British Admiralty, tells of an air raid made on Constantinople. The statement reads:

On Friday evening three of our naval aeroplanes carried out a raid on Constantinople. Bombs were dropped on the Zeitunlik powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely.

The flight to Constantinople and back measured 300 miles.

Although fine weather prevailed at the start, an adverse condition supervened, with wind, rain, and thunder storms.

This aeroplane raid on Constantinople is the longest flight in the course of the war, the previous record having been held by a French airman, who flew from Nancy to Stuttgart and back, a distance of 240 miles.

Flight Commander J. R. W. Smyth-Pigott, who led the Constantinople raiders, has already received the Distinguished Service Order medal for an exploit in November, when he attacked the railway bridge of the Orient Railway at Kuleli-Burgas, Bulgaria.

This is the second time that the Zeitunlik powder mills have been attacked, they having been bombarded by a submarine which visited Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Two hostile aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople, dropping bombs on villages near by, the War Office announced today, in this statement:

On Friday night two hostile aeroplanes ascended off the Dardanelles and flew over Constantinople at a considerable height. They dropped several incendiary bombs on two villages near by, without results.

Owing to the fire of our anti-aircraft guns the hostile airmen lost sight of their object and retired.

CABINET TO DISCUSS COMPULSION TODAY

Most British Leaders Opposed to It—Army's Needs to be Presented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 17.—In The Chronicle this morning the Parliamentary correspondent says:

"The meeting of the Cabinet today may have momentous consequences. A decision on the question of general compulsion was deferred Friday in order that a sub-committee of the Cabinet might bring up supplementary data as to the requirements of the Army Council. For this purpose the sub-committee met at 10 Downing Street on Saturday and conferred with Lord Kitchener, Sir William Robertson, Sir E. Hankey, and other military representatives.

"Today's Cabinet Council will have before it all of the data necessary to arrive at a decision. The military demands must, of course, be harmonized with the requirements of the navy, the mercantile marine and our productive industries.

"The case against conscribing unattested married men is that doing so would precipitate an angry controversy and antagonize labor and that the acquisition of 200,000 additional men would be dearly purchased at such a price. On the other side, it is argued that all round compulsion is more just as well as more logical and efficient than the capricious methods of voluntaryism.

"Mr. Lloyd George is known to be an uncompromising advocate of general compulsion. He reached this conviction at an early stage in the war, has never wavered from it, and would have preferred a measure of all-round compulsion at an earlier date to what he doubtless regarded as a tardy and limited military service act.

"But the majority of the Cabinet are understood to be averse to general compulsion on the ground that there is no real necessity for it, and that in these circumstances it would be a grave blunder to embark on a policy which might destroy national unity."

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS, PUSH ON FOR TREBIZOND

Moslem Attacks Near Baiburt Are Also Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

PETROGRAD, April 16. (via London.)—Announcement was made by the War Office today that Turkish forces in the Caucasus had been ejected from a position about seventeen miles east of the Port of Trebizond, the capture of which has been the objective of recent Russian operations on this front. The statement reads:

In the coastal region and to the south after a desperate fight our troops, supported by guns on land and sea, dislodged the Turks from a powerfully organized position on the left bank of Kara Dere, 25 versts east of Trebizond. We are pursuing the enemy energetically.

Repeated attacks by the enemy in the direction of Baiburt, (fifty-six miles southeast by south of Trebizond,) were repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants.

Further details reach here concerning the supreme effort of the Turkish forces to oppose the westward progress of the Russian armies operating beyond Erzerum, which culminated in a six days' battle. The Turks not only made a determined stand along the whole front from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis, but organized an offensive campaign, apparently in the hope of recapturing Erzerum.

The first step in carrying out the Turkish plan was by sudden pressure of the Russian right flank to cause the removal of Russian troops from the centre to the Black Sea coast. Relying upon the consequent weakening of the Russian centre, the Turks then hurled their main forces west of Erzerum, hoping to break through and compel the coast group of Russian forces to retreat for fear of being surrounded and cut off from their communications.

But the Russian forces werb able to meet the series of Turkish assaults without giving way, and after six days' fighting the Turks fell back, and the Russians, after capturing a considerable number of Turkish troops, who ventured too far into the Russian lines, resumed the advance.

FRENCH ASSAULT DOUAUMONT LINE

Sharp Offensive South of the Town Gained Parts of Trenches, Paris Says.

BERLIN CONTRADICTS THIS

French, Attacking in Large Force, Were Repulsed, According to German Bulletin.

BRITISH LOSING HEAVILY

Long Casualty Lists Indicate Hard Fighting, Despite Scanty Official Accounts.

LONDON, April 16.—A sharp encounter took place yesterday in the region of Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, according to official bulletins from Paris and Berlin, which do not, however, agree as to the outcome.

The French troops took the offensive, and, according to the Paris bulletin, made a spirited assault on German positions south of Douaumont. Part of the hostile trenches were captured, it is said, and 200 Germans taken.

Berlin states that the fighting proceeded along the front below Fort Douaumont as far as the Vaux Ravine, and that the French troops, who advanced in large force, were repulsed and lost heavily.

There is considerable activity in mining operations on the British front, and the fighting there seems to be vigorous, despite the scanty reports of the British War Office.

An indication of this is the serious losses which are shown in the British casualty lists. The lists, issued Saturday and today, give the names of thirty-eight officers killed, 118 wounded, and twenty-nine missing. The losses of the rank and file are correspondingly heavy.

The French afternoon bulletin reads:

The bombardment continued last night on the left bank of the Meuse, in the sector between Avocourt and Caurettes Wood.

On the right bank we delivered a spirited attack toward the end of yesterday against German positions south of Douaumont. This effort, which was completely successful, made it possible for us to occupy certain elements of the enemy's trenches and capture 200 men, of whom two were officers.

In the Woevre our first line positions were bombarded intermittently. There was no important event on the remainder of the front, except the usual cannonading.

The official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded our positions in the Avocourt Wood and Hill 304.

On the right bank both artilleries were active in the region of Douaumont and in the Woevre in the sectors of Moulainville, Haudimont and Les Eparges.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The report of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

On both sides of La Bassée Canal there was increasing activity on the part of the artillery, together with vigorous mining operations.

A British position about sixty meters long in the region of Vermelles was wrecked by our mining operations.

East of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was spirited fighting along the front before Fort Douaumont, as far as the Vaux ravine. The enemy, who advanced to the attack with heavy forces after extended preparation by the artillery, was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Last night, after the explosion of two mines, our troops carried out a small raid against the enemy trenches, south of the Bethune-La Bassée road, with satisfactory results.

Today there has been artillery activity about Arras, Neuville, St. Vaast, Grenay, and Loos.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was a somewhat spirited artillery action north of Steenstraete.

To the east of Ramscapelle we destroyed an enemy observation post and concrete shelters.

The German official communication, as received in New York by wireless, contains the following concerning the fighting in the Douaumont-Vaux region, which was not covered in the dispatch received by way of London:

"About 200 wounded prisoners were left in the hands of the Germans."

VERDUN MUST END WAR, THE KAISER IS QUOTED

Semi-Official French Statement Says the Emperor Told Troops So Near Vaux.

PARIS, April 16.—A semi-official note, issued today, discusses recent operations about Verdun, and gives an order of the day, issued by General Petain, praising the resistance of his troops to the recent offensive of the Germans. The note concludes:

"The Emperor some days ago reviewed one of the divisions engaged in the region between Douaumont and Vaux, and it was there that he said:

"'The war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun.'"

General Petain's order reads:

"The 9th of April is a glorious day for our arms. The furious assaults of the soldiers of the Crown Prince have been everywhere broken. Infantrymen, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of the Eleventh Army were rivals in heroism. Honor to all.

"The Germans without doubt will attack again. Let every one work and watch to obtain the same success as yesterday. Have courage. We will get them."

Discussing this movement the semi-official note says:

"During the period from April 9 to 15 the German Army made a double ef-

Continued on Page 4.

British Press On Toward Kut-el-Amara

LONDON, April 16.—Further progress in the efforts of the British army advancing up the Tigris to the relief of the force besieged at Kut-el-Amara was reported today in the following official statement:

Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake reports that on April 14 a heavy gale blew all day.

On the 15th gradual and steady progress was made on the right bank, and the enemy's advanced lines were driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead and a considerable number of prisoners in the captured trenches.

A heavy rain fell on the night of April 14-15. On the 15th the weather was fine but hazy.

GREECE THREATENED BY BOTH ALLIANCES

Will Feel Entente's Hand if She Opposes Use of Railway and Teutons' if She Allows It.

SERBS TO BE TRANSPORTED

And Because the Seas Are Unsafe for Troopships the Entente Insists on Sending Men by Rail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Greece's present difficulties have arisen through the demands of the Allies concerning the transportation of the Serbian troops from their present base at Corfu to the fighting line on the Saloniki front.

In the ordinary way transports would have conveyed the Serbs from one point to the other. They would have been shipped at Corfu and three days later disembarked at Saloniki, but the voyage from the west to the east coast of Greece, from the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea, is today an undertaking full of peril for troop ships.

The scheme, tentatively approved, has been to bring the Serbs to Patras, a sea journey of twelve hours by the Corfu Canal route, which is comparatively safe. From Patras there is no direct railway line across Greece to reach Larissa, and thence Volno on the east coast. The only available railway route is the Peloponnesian line via Athens.

The Allies decided to use this railway for the transportation of the Serbs, disembarking at Patras, but the Greek Government is offering strong opposition to the scheme. Premier Skouloudis has flatly refused to give his official consent, whereupon he was informed that Greek official sanction was immaterial and the Allies would not permit Greek opposition to interfere with their plan of operations.

Greece has on every occasion avowed her intention strictly to preserve her neutrality and avoid taking part in the war on the side of the Entente or the Central Powers, but now she is being threatened by both sets of belligerents at once. The Central Powers on learning of the resolve of the Allies to utilize the Greek railways emphatically intervened, and have in effect told the Government that on this occasion mere paper protests will not avail, and if Greece remains passive and permits the Serbian soldiers to reach their base of operations by means of the Patras Railways they will regard it as an unfriendly act.

The Allies have let it be known that they also, if necessary, are prepared to have recourse to strong measures should the Greeks seek to thwart the Allies' designs. The Government now finds itself in a dilemma. It is being threatened by the Allies and the Central Powers and is looking round for means of escape by a peaceful solution from a grave difficulty.

The last word on the subject seems to be with the Allied Council at Paris. The Greek Government professes itself ready to stand by the consequences of its first definite refusal to permit the railway to be used for the carriage of Serbian soldiers on the way to Saloniki. Excitement runs high and every one is wondering what the next move will be.

LONDON, April 16.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies adjourned late last night until May 30.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says that the recess was taken to give the Government a free hand to deal with the extremely complicated situation. Urgent bills were left unfinished on the calendar.

LONDON, April 16.—Entente Allied warships have anchored in Suda Bay, on the north coast of the island of Crete, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

No troops have been landed from the warships, the correspondent adds.

AGA KHAN VOUCHES FOR INDIA'S LOYALTY

Mohammedan Head Says Country Has Been Little Touched by German Plotting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 16.—"Indians have not been fooled by the German propaganda, and India is the safest place in the world," is the message to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Sultan Mohammed Aga Khan, spiritual head of the millions of Islamieh Moslems as direct descendant of Mohammed and one of the most influential of Indian potentates, whose loyalty to England has just been rewarded by a salute of eleven guns and the rank of first-class chief of the Bombay Presidency. His Highness, who is on his way to London after wintering at the Riviera, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The people in America attach overmuch importance to reports of Indian sedition which is really due to an insignificant handful of agitators. The country as a whole is contented, loyal, and fully satisfied with English rule, the benefits of which it appreciates. The attempts by German gold to stir up religious ill-feeling among the Indian Mosfems have been perfectly fruitless. My people cheerfully fight their Turkish coreligionists in Mesopotamia or Gallipoli just as fellow-Christians kill each other in France. Soldering in India is a regular profession to which men are trained from childhood, and is not a question of conscripts or volunteers. It is absurd to suppose that professionals whose trade is war would hold back when business became brisk.

REPORT VILLA DEAD AND BODY FOUND, SHOWING THAT HE DIED OF WOUND; CARRANZISTAS ATTACKED OUR MEN

REPORTS ON PARRAL FIGHT

Major Tompkins Says His Men Were Flanked in Their Camp.

HAD RETREATED FROM MOB

Two Troops, Later Attacked by De Facto Forces, Fought for Eight Miles.

TOMPKINS SHOT IN BREAST

Howze Lost 1 Dead, 2 Wounded in Fights with Villistas in the Mountains.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 16.—It was a force of Carranza soldiers who engaged the little detachment of American cavalry at Parral Wednesday in a regularly organized action, according to a detailed report written by Major Frank Tompkins and forwarded to General Funston by General Pershing.

Forty of the Mexican soldiers, including one Major, besides a civilian, were killed by the retreating Americans. The American casualties were two killed and six wounded, including Major Tompkins. His wound was slight.

Major Tompkins's account of the action was received at General Funston's headquarters tonight and served to clarify General Pershing's report received yesterday, in which the identity of the attacking force was not stated and in which he left the inference that the cavalry was under Colonel W. C. Brown.

American Troops Safe.

The Americans now are north and west of Parral, reinforced by a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry under Major Young, accompanied by Colonel W. C. Brown and a picked squadron under Major Robert L. Howze. Fear for their safety has been dispelled by this report and by troop dispositions that General Pershing has ordered, but the character of which General Funston did not wish to reveal.

Greeted Cordially in Parral.

Major Tompkins's story of the fight indicates lack of control over the troops by the commanding officer of the Parral garrison, General Lozano, and bitter antagonism among the public and troops. The fighting occurred outside of Parral, and was continued over a route of eight miles to Santa Cruz, a station eight miles northeast of Parral on the railroad.

General Funston said tonight that, while Major Tompkins undoubtedly acted in accordance with his best judgment in retreating, he regretted that the Major had not made a stand, on account of the ill-effect the story of his retreat would have on the Mexican people, who naturally would regard the incident as an American defeat.

Major Tompkins arrived outside Parral on the forenoon of April 12 with two troops, M and K, of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Reduced in number, the total of these two troops is approximately 100 men. The report that unarmed men went into Parral appears to have been erroneous. Major Tompkins admitted that he did march his small detachment quite openly along the trail into the city, where they were met by General Lozano, who received them most graciously.

The Major entered the town on the invitation of an officer of the Parral garrison. He stated that the officer met him ten miles from Parral, introduced himself, and urged him to accept the hospitality of the military and civil authorities. This fact, coupled with the Major's report of the subsequent attack, caused officers here to express the opinion that he and his men had been deliberately led into a trap, although, perhaps, not with the knowledge of General Lozano, commanding officer.

The civil authorities arrived and joined in the courteous reception of the Major and his troops. The incident appeared to be progressing without unpleasant features. General Lozano and the civil authorities discussed with Major Tompkins the question of camping sites, he and the local officials deciding on one just outside the city, to which Major Tompkins was directed.

Sudden Attack in City.

Major Tompkins was preparing to move out to the designated camp when soldiers and civilians began to throw stones and shoot at the Americans. Realizing that the action was that of a mob of civilians and of soldiers who had got beyond the control of their officers, Major Tompkins made no stand, but retired his men, without making resistance, toward the city limits. Shouting crowds followed them, while stones and occasional shots fell among them without doing great damage.

It was after noon when Tompkins led his men into a defensive position behind a railway embankment outside the town. The mob respected the advantage the Americans had taken, but within a brief time there appeared on their flank a force of 300 Mexican troops, who began in military fashion a formal attack.

Major Tompkins was still averse to fighting in anything but a defensive manner against this force, since every officer who has entered Mexico with the punitive force has had it impressed on him that clashes with the troops of the de facto Government, who are supposed to be co-operating with them in their pursuit of Villa and his bandits, must be avoided. Also it soon became apparent that the Mexicans' superiority in numbers made a retreat from the position behind the embankment imperative.

A retreat was begun that was ended only at Santa Cruz. The Mexicans pur-

Continued on Page 2.

Carranza Soldiers Joined in Attack at Parral On American Troops, Who Retreated Eight Miles

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Baker tonight gave out the following telegram from Brigadier General Pershing, transmitted through American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua, and through Major General Funston at San Antonio:

Following from Brigadier General John J. Pershing, dated April 15, 1 P. M., directed to General Funston:

My telegram of yesterday confirmed. Full report from Colonel W. C. Brown, Tenth Infantry, and Major Frank Tompkins, Fourteenth Cavalry, this morning.

Frank Tompkins's column, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, and Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, entered Parral 11 A. M., 12th instant. Frank Tompkins's proceeding was cordially received by higher civil and military authorities. Military Commander General Lozano accompanied Major Frank Tompkins on way to camp.

In the outskirts of the town groups of native troops and civilians following, jeered, threw stones and fired on column. Major Frank Tompkins took defensive position north of railroad, but was soon flanked by native troops and forced to further retire.

About 300 Carranza troops joined in pursuit, and Major Frank Tompkins continued to withdraw to avoid further complications until he reached Santa Cruz, eight miles from Parral. Fighting ceased about fifteen miles from town. Major Frank Tompkins deserves great praise for his forbearance. General Lozano attempted to control his men when first began, but failed to.

Colonel Brown, with Major Charles Young, Tenth Cavalry, squadron of Tenth Cavalry, eight miles away when notified, and joined Major Frank Tompkins 7 P. M. Reported privately 40 Mexicans killed, all soldiers, including one Major. One civilian wounded. Americans killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 1.

Major R. L. Howze, Eleventh Cavalry, arrived Parral yesterday from San Berja and Ballesea, having had several skirmishes with Villa men. One man killed, two wounded.

FUNSTON.

Our Troops Will Leave Mexico, If Death of Villa Can Be Proved

Washington Requires Corroboration of Reports That the Bandit Has Succumbed—General Pershing Can Identify Body If It Is Recognizable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The death of Francisco Villa, if proved, will be regarded as the fulfillment of the object of the American punitive expedition into Mexico, and the American forces will be withdrawn unless there is some unexpected development. But it must be demonstrated clearly to this Government that Villa is dead before the report will be made the basis for a change of policy.

Unofficial reports of the recovery of the dead body of Villa accompanied by Carranzista assertions that the body was being taken to the mining town of Cusihuiriachic for shipment on a special train to Chihuahua City, reached Washington through unofficial news channels early this afternoon, and aroused the deepest interest in official circles.

Up to a late hour tonight the Administration received no official confirmation of the death, but Secretary Lansing issued the following statement:

Zach Cobb, Collector of Customs at El Paso, reports that the customs authorities at Juarez informed him that the dead body of Villa has been found in a place and manner not stated. The body will be brought into Chihuahua City from Cusihuiriachic by special train tonight.

Several long telegrams in cipher code were received from General Funston, but they contained no definite information from General Pershing regarding Villa, beyond statements that Villa had been reported in various localities. Tonight another long cipher message was received from General Funston.

Many Unofficial Reports.

From many unofficial sources, information from various Mexican points reached the White House and the War Department, narrating, in circumstantial fashion, the alleged details of Villa's death and the recovery of his body. The statements in all of these messages appeared to be based on information from Carranza authorities.

The general disposition in official and other well-informed Mexican circles was to accept these reports as reliable, at least to the extent of indicating that a body had been found, but there were skeptics who insisted that it would have to be proved the body was that of Villa.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate from the de facto Government of Mexico, today received the following telegram from Consul Andres C. Garcia, at El Paso:

I have not as yet received official confirmation as to the body of Villa. The telegraph operator at San Antonio, Chihuahua, advises that Colonel Carlos Carranza is conducting the body to Chihuahua on a special train, and that it is being made up. I have asked for official confirmation.

GARCIA.

Another message to the Embassy, sent by General Obregon, Carranza's War Minister, from Mexico City, may throw some light upon the way in which Villa came to his death, should the border reports prove true. It was dated today and read as follows:

The last report rendered yesterday by General Guiterrez, Military Commander at Chihuahua, makes known that the Villista force at Corral de Piedra has been completely defeated in a fight which lasted three hours and twenty minutes. The band composed of 250 men has been dispersed. This band was commanded by J. Arango, Martin Lopez and the so-called General Beltran, who is second in command to Villa. To this band the Villista General Reyna was attached. Prisoners made declare that Villa with eight or ten men fled to the mountain where he is actively pursued by our forces and it is expected that he will be captured in a few days.

Under date of yesterday, General Obregon telegraphed:

The forces that were commanded by the bandit Villa and which have now been reduced to 100 men, have abandoned him, and he is followed by only eight bandits. He has been fleeing in the mountains trying to escape our troops, which follow him closely.

It is not impossible that General Obregon, in Mexico City, many miles from the Parral district, may have received reports from the field forces which only stated their belief that they were closely pursuing Villa.

Reports from General Pershing rather definitely established it as a fact that Villa had been seriously wounded in one leg and had been unable to obtain surgical or medical treatment. General Pershing will be able personally to identify the body, if it is at all recognizable, for he knows Villa, and as the body was reported to be on its way to Cusihuiriachic, where the General had his headquarters until a few days ago, there should be no difficulty in General Pershing's being able soon to learn whether the body is that of Villa.

Preparation of the reply to General Carranza's note, suggesting the recall of the American forces, will go forward without regard to the reports as to the death of Villa. Until official confirmation is received no change will be made in present plans. The reply already has been outlined, it is understood, setting forth the attitude of the Washington Government and its reasons for believing that it acted under a definite and fully ratified agreement when it ordered the expedition across the border.

Conditions of Withdrawal.

The reply will contain also a statement of the things the Administration holds will be necessary to establish, before a retirement toward the border can be started. The vital element of any understanding reached will be the ability of the de facto Government to insure protection of American border towns in future, and the complete elimination of Villa and his bandits from the situation.

A dispatch received at the War Department late this afternoon from General Pershing indicated that the United States forces were pursuing what they believed to be new clues regarding Villa's whereabouts. His dispatch, received and largely decoded in person by Secretary of War Baker, indicated that General Pershing was spreading out his advance columns in running down the various clues.

A change in General Pershing's advance headquarters also was reported, indicating that the commander of the American expedition had left Satevo, where his last field base was known to have been established.

Another message from General Pershing said he had sent an aeroplane to get a more detailed report regarding the Parral incident, and was momentarily expecting its return. This message, transmitted through General Funston, was understood to have been dated Saturday.

Consular dispatches were received by the State Department reporting the rescue of the family of John Lehr, an American racher in the Yaqui Valley. His wife and children were kidnapped by Yaqui Indians last November, and evidently had been held captive ever since. General Calles, Carranza military commander of Sonora, reported the rescue of Lehr's family by Carranza soldiers.

Other State Department advices reported conditions quiet at Nogales, Cananea, Ensenada, Monterey, and Pleddras Negras. These stated that in the cities mentioned there was no excitement nor anti-American demonstration following publication of dispassionate and brief accounts of the fight at Parral.

General Funston telegraphed that Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was seriously ill with pneumonia at Casas Grandes, was out of danger and was being removed to the base of Columbus.

BANDIT'S DEATH UNVERIFIED

Grave Opened Near San Francisco Borja by Carranza Force.

LEG HAD BEEN AMPUTATED

Secret Burial by Night After Bandit Chief Succumbed, Says Mexico City.

BODY GOING TO CHIHUAHUA

Mexico City Gets Death News—El Paso Receives Report Varying in Detail.

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—Villa's dead body has been dug up out a two weeks' old grave by Carlos Carranza, nephew of General Carranza, the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, and is now being brought by him and an escort of soldiers to the City of Chihuahua. This information was contained in a telegram received by the War Department late this afternoon.

According to the dispatches thus far received Villa's death was due to the amputation of one of his legs made necessary by wounds he suffered in the fighting around the Guerrero district in the State of Chihuahua. After being desperately wounded he was carried by his followers to the town of Temosachic, where the amputation was performed by a village doctor.

As soon as the bandit chief could be moved he was carried south to the town of Cushuiriachic, thirty-nine miles distant. Here, according to the story, he lingered for a few days, suffering greatly until he died. The identity of the wounded man had been kept secret from the villagers and the body was buried at night near San Francisco Borja, so as to attract as little attention as possible.

In the escort that carried the wounded chieftain from Temosachic to Cusihuiriachic was a Colonel who later was surrounded by Constitutionalist forces and surrendered himself and his command. He asked for amnesty and promised to lead the Constitutionalists to the grave of Villa.

Young Carranza and an escort were detailed to accompany the captive and a body was dug up by them and, according to a telegram, was identified as that of Villa.

Cushuiriachic is about seventy-eight miles southwest of Chihuahua City. The body, it is announced, is being brought in by train, and will be publicly exhibited at Chihuahua City.

General Obregon, Minister of War, when asked regarding the report of the bandit's death, said:

"I cannot yet confirm the report of Villa's death. Late this afternoon the War Department received a telegram from General Gavira saying that Villa's dead body had been recovered. Later, a report that the body had been disinterred, through information furnished by a Villista Colonel, was received. I have telegraphed to various sections of the North asking for fuller details and for information that will leave no doubt regarding the report. At present I do not care to express an opinion as to its truth or falsity. The War Department has received a number of messages from the North to the effect that Villa's body has been found."

Foreign Minister Aguilar said also that the Government had been advised by telegraph of Villa's death, and added:

"I hope this news is true, and I believe that it may be, but as yet it has not been absolutely confirmed."

Reported at Border Also.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—Francisco Villa is dead and his body, disinterred some days after his burial, is in possession of the Carranza troops, according to a series of telegraphic messages received in Juarez today by the Mexican officials.

For more than a week reports that Villa had died of wounds have been current both here and in Juarez. Today's accounts were the most circumstantial, and apparently reliable, yet received. They were accepted with reserve by American officials, including General George Bell, but the Mexican officials expressed confidence in their reliability. The messages, in the order in which they were received, were as follows:

The dispatcher of the Mexico North Western Railroad at Juarez reported to General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, that he had heard a conversation over the telegraph wires to the effect that Villa's body was in the hards of the Carranza troops.

General Gavira notified Consul Andres Garcia here, who rushed messages to the telegraph operators at Madera and Cusihuiriachic, asking for confirmation.

The Madera and Cusihuiriachic operators answered, confirming the report, and stating the body was being taken to Chihuahua City.

The telegraph operator at San Antonio, fifty miles west of Chihuahua City, telegraphed Consul Garcia that Villa's body was in possession of Colonel Carlos Carranza, General Car-

ranza's nephew, who was taking it in a special train to Chihuahua City.

In response to these messages, telegrams were sent to the Carranza Generals in the field and to officials in Mexico City, Chihuahua and other points, asking confirmation, but no answers have been received.

Apart from the telegrams sent here there are some known facts which have been disclosed by Mexican officials as lending strong support to the truth of the report that the bandit chief is dead. These facts are: That Villa has been suffering for more than a year from a virulent form of blood poisoning, and that he was treated for this disease while in Juarez by Dr. W. L. Brown, one of the best-known physicians in El Paso.

Even Minor Wound Fatal.

Dr. Brown states that the condition of the bandit was such that even a minor wound would be fatal in ten days unless treated promptly, and that with the best medical skill and care, even under the most favorable conditions, such a wound would be of the gravest character. It is certain that if Villa was wounded he could not have commanded anything but the most primitive treatment.

Another message from Chihuahua City received here today stating that rioting had broken out there was regarded as in a measure confirmatory of the bandit's death. Villa is known to have had many sympathizers among the lower classes in the city and it was considered probable that their sympathy would take the form of violence if they learned the body of their hero was being taken to Chihuahua City to be exhibited as that of a criminal.

Finally—and a point upon which the greatest emphasis is laid—nothing positive has been known of Villa since the battle of Guerrero, at which time reports of his being wounded were accepted by General Pershing and other American officers. If he had continued south, as was assumed, he must by this time have reached either Torreon or Durango City, in which event some news of his movements would almost positively have become known.

Death Attributed to Gangrene.

Only one message was received in Juarez today giving any details of the supposed finding of Villa's body. This message was unofficial and was sent to a private individual. According to it, Villa's death and burial were revealed by Pancho Vargas, Jr., a former Colonel of the bandit band, who had been captured and was under sentence of death. It is said Vargas, who had been captured by General Cavazos at Guerrero, offered to show his captors Villa's grave in return for his life. He led a detachment of Carranza soldiers under the command of General Cavazos to San Francisco Borja, a small town thirty miles south of Cusihuiriachic, with which it is connected by a vague and deserted trail.

Near this lonely spot the Carranza soldiers are said to have exhumed the body of the bandit. The left leg was said to have been swollen to enormous size, and to be in such a gangrenous condition that there was no doubt as to the cause of death. There was a gunshot wound through the left knee, it was said.

Consul Garcia refused to commit himself positively tonight as to whether he accepted the story of Villa's death as true.

"In the absence of official information," he said, "I cannot say that the story is absolutely true, but personally I consider the messages I have received as reliable. I have sent a telegram to Governor Enriques of Chihuahua to have the body of Villa sent to Juarez if it has been found, so that the Americans here can satisfy themselves as to the facts."

The attitude of American officials and army officers here ranged from frank skepticism to watchful waiting. General Bell admitted he was a skeptic, as did Consul Edwards in Juarez, who said he had received a message from Chihuahua City early today in which no mention of Villa was made. On the other hand General Gavira and his staff freely accepted the story of Villa's death as true and expressed the highest gratification over the news.

Jubilation in Juarez.

Shortly after the first messages were received in Juarez bugles blew a triumphant fanfare outside General Gavira's headquarters, and the roll of drums summoned the soldiers to hear the news. A column of troops was quickly formed and, headed by the buglers, it marched down the sunny, dusty streets toward the plaza. The news flashed from one end of Juarez to the other and throngs of civilians joined the procession in its triumphal march.

The big crowd poured into the plaza and waited patiently for more than an hour in expectation of one of the familiar proclamations which follow every important event in a Mexican town. They dispersed slowly as it became evident that no proclamation was forthcoming.

If Villa's body had been taken to San Antonio preparatory to shipping it to Chihuahua City, as reports here state, confirmation of the news should be received shortly from General Pershing. San Antonio is on the Mexico North Western Railroad, fifty miles west of Chihuahua City, and is the point through which the American troops passed after crossing the great continental divide in their drive south following the battle at Guerrero. It is one of the points on General Pershing's lines of communication and a detachment of United States soldiers is presumably on duty near there.

One question which has been seriously discussed among Americans here is the possibility that a mistake may have been made in the identity of the body exhumed at San Francisco Borja. It is pointed out that in the climate of Northern Mexico decomposition sets in very rapidly and that positive identification of a body which had been buried for some days, especially in the case of a man who had died of blood poisoning, would be very difficult. The doctors who treated Villa here, however, express confidence in their ability to identify his body if it is brought to Juarez.

Americans who arrived here today from Parral denied the stories which had reached here previously of destruction of American mining plants in the rioting in and near that city. In particular they denied that the great plant of the Alvarado Mining Company had been destroyed.

Denies Parral Reports.

"The whole affair," one American said, "was nothing more than a riot by street mobs who had been excited by Villista agitators, who told them the Americans were going to seize the city as part of their invasion of Mexico. The Carranza garrison took no part in the fighting against the Americans, but made strenuous efforts to restrain the mobs. Of course there was the usual looting, especially in the outlying districts. The Alvarado plant was entered and furniture and supplies were carried off, but that was all. The plant itself was not seriously damaged."

This account conformed with a telegram received today by Consul Garcia from General Gutierrez, Carranza's field commander. General Gutierrez telegraphed that the Alvarado plant was undamaged, although there had been some looting. He added that he had sufficient troops now in the Parral district to maintain order.

REPORTS OF VILLA'S WOUND.

Many Stories Said He Was Shot at Guerrero on March 29.

Many reports of Villa's being wounded have been published in the last three weeks, and nearly all of them stated that he had been shot at Guerrero, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, in an engagement with Carranzista troops.

On March 31 a report was published that Villa had attacked the garrison at Guerrero and killed 172 men. He was said to have left Guerrero and to have gone to the San Geronimo ranch. On the same date, March 31, General Gavira, the Carranza commander in chief at Juarez, received an unconfirmed report that Villa had been shot in the leg.

It was reported on April 1 from Queretaro, Mexico, that word had been received from Temoschic, Chihuahua, that Villa's leg had been amputated. This report was published on April 2. On the same date, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES with the punitive experition under General Pershing reported that on March 29 Villa with 400 men had engaged the Carranza forces at Guerrero, and that the bandit had been wounded in the battle. Notwithstanding this, he decisively defeated the garrison, according to the printed story.

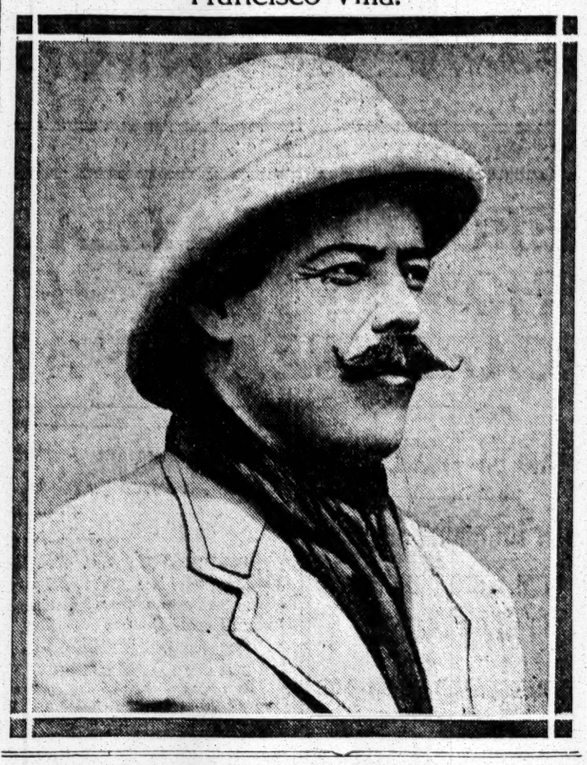
Villa started southward, and on April 1 it was reported that Colonel Dodd with his flying column of the Seventh Cavalry had run onto the Villa forces. General Pershing's report of this encounter to Washington said that Colonel Dodd caught up with Villa's command at 6 o'clock in the morning of March 29. Villa's command consisted of 500 men, but Villa, who was suffering from a broken leg and lame hip, was not present. Thirty of Villa's men were killed and it was thought that others had been carried away. Colonel Dodd captured two machine guns and horses, saddles and arms. Four United States troopers were slightly wounded.

On April 2 Villa was said to be fleeing in a carriage, his hip shattered by a bullet, but it was not known where he had received the wound. This report was followed, on April 5, by a story that Villa had deserted his men in the Guerrero district, and that he was unwounded. It was said he had caused the report of his wound to be circulated in order to deceive the American troops. On April 5, General Bertani, at Madera, telegraphed General Gavira, Carranza Commandent at Juarez, that Villa was wounded and that he was hiding in the district between Bachiniva and Satevo.

The correspondent of THE TIMES on April 9 sent out a dispatch by aeroplane and telegraph that Villa had been treated for his wound in Guerrero, by Dr. Estelle, an American physician. He said that Villa was traveling slowly, to the south in a litter. He was reported to be accompanied by a guard of 100 men and to have left 400 to cover his flight.

On April 12 came a dispatch from Queretaro, in which it stated that Villa was dead. This same report also came from El Paso, and it was said that a merchant from Chihuahua had reported to General Gavira that the rumor that Villa was dead was generally believed in Chihuahua City. The correspondent of THE TIMES reported from General Pershing's headquarters at the front that many reports had been received that Villa was dead and that these were being investigated. The aviators, flying 330 miles back to Columbus, N. M., also brought the same news.

Francisco Villa.



VILLA'S WHOLE LIFE ONE OF TURBULENCE

From Hunted Bandit to De Facto President of Mexico Within Four Years.

STAR ROSE WITH MADERO

Break with Carranza Saw It Wane, and Columbus Raid Was the Beginning of the End.

General Francisco Villa, or Pancho Villa as he used to be called before he rose to importance, had one of the remarkable careers that only such a country as Mexico, and Mexico in the throes of a rebellion, could offer. Five years ago he was a bandit, skulking for his life in the mountains and known for his ferocity and the murders he had committed. Four years ago he was one of Madero's trusted leaders, and transferred his allegiance to Carranza when that President was killed. A few months later he broke with the man he had elevated to power, and became for a few brief weeks the de facto President of Mexico. But he could not maintain himself, and last Spring his fortunes began to fade.

In the days of Villa's prosperity it was the fashion to say that he had become an outlaw through his enforcement of the "unwritten law." His sister, it was said, had been attacked by a jefe politico, or High Sheriff, and he pursued the couple. He came up with them, forced the Sheriff to go through a form of marriage, and then bade him dig his grave and lie down beside it. Then he shot him, rolled him into the shallow trench and took to the hills. Others smiled at the romantic story and thought that a much more commonplace murder was explanation enough. However that might be, Villa for years dwelt in the mountains, hunted by Diaz's rurales and acquired an unenviable reputation for the barbarity with which he treated his prisoners and enemies.

When Madero began his revolt Villa saw his opportunity. He received a commission as Colonel and quickly built up one of the most important commands in the revolutionary army. He assisted in the capture of Chihuahua and Juarez and forced himself to the front. But the ferocity of the man came out in the jealousy he showed toward General Garfibaldi, the young Italian artillery officer, and Orozco, and it was not easy to keep him from harming them. One day he heard that Garfibaldi was in El Paso, and with five or six bandit comrades he came across to the Hotel Sheldon, avowedly to kill him. Garfibaldi appeared, surrounded by United States officers, whom even Villa feared to tackle. Up to him walked Kelly, the young Irish Mayor of El Paso, and asked him what he wanted. He took his weapons from him and bade him hurry back across the international bridge, and Villa slunk away.

Villa was loyal to Madero during the short time that he was President, and resisted all attempts to turn him against the President. Orozco could not estrange him, and, even though he was arrested by Huerta, he refused to be faithless to the man who had brought him back from outlawry.

So when Madero was murdered and Huerta became President, he found in Villa the most dangerous of all his opponents. Villa took the field at first on a "borrowed" horse, with two sacks of flour and nine men. In nine months he had raised an army of 10,000 well-mounted and equipped cavalrymen, and had armed them with thirty-eight large field pieces, fifty machine guns and a trainload of ammunition. Most of these munitions he had taken from the Federals, as he found it easier and cheaper than to buy from the United States, although as he moved from city to city and ranch to ranch, he was able to supply himself with sufficient money.

All this time he was nominally the Lieutenant of Carranza. They were not in close touch with each other. Villa earned his successes by the rapidity of his movements and the daring of his exploits and he proved himself a General of no mean order, judged by Mexican requirements. Thus it is told of him that he captured Juarez by seizing a Federal train, loading it with his own men and deliberately running it through the federalist lines to surprise that city.

The "cohesive power of loot" was the secret of his success in holding together his army, but his old bandit habits led him into one serious mistake. By his orders W. S. Benton, a British subject, was put to death without trial, and the international complications which ensued gave even Villa some anxiety.

Meanwhile Huerta was losing strength and Carranza was gaining it and the time was evidently coming when there must be a trial of strength between them. The rupture came over the Aguas Calientes Convention in October, 1914, which was called to settle the affairs of Mexico, and from that time the two men were in active opposition. Villa joined with Zapata and drove Carranza to Vera Cruz. For several months he was in possession of Mexico City. He made himself President on Feb. 3, 1915, but from that time his power began to decline. He had to face the turbulence of subordinate leaders, which he had himself so often displayed in the olden days, and when Obregon turned on him he found that he was no match for him.

At Celaya and at Silao Obregon defeated Villa. In one of those battles Obregon lost one of his arms. Villa lost his hold over his followers and retreated northward to Torreon, his old stronghold. Even there, however, he did not risk a decisive battle. Obregon kept after him. Defeat followed disaster. The bandit chief was driven across the mountains into Sonora, where he joined forces with Urbalejo, the Yaqui Indian chief.

Villa decided to try to seize Agua Prieta, across the line from Douglas, Arizona, through which port he hoped to get arms and other supplies. While he was on the march the United States Government recognized Carranza. When Villa arrived near the border he found the American army drawn up along the line with orders to prevent any attack which would endanger the lives of American citizens.

After parleying, Villa attacked, but was beaten off by General Calles and the Agua Prieta garrison. He turned south, but found that General Dieguez was advancing against him from Hermosillo. Baffled, Villa retreated to his lair in Chihuahua. His followers, realizing that his star had set, began to desert him. General Angeles and Governor Maytorena had already deserted him, and other high officers followed, most of them accepting amnesty from Carranza and giving up their arms.

Defiant, Villa sent his wife across the border and took to the mountains at the head of a few hundred men, once more a bandit with a price on his head. He looted ranches and gathered horses and provisions. He fought a losing fight for some time against General Luis Herrera, who kept up an indefatigable pursuit.

The United States was shocked by the news of the Columbus raid on March 9. This was the most wildly daring act of Villa's reckless career. It is supposed to have been actuated by a desire to cause the United States to intervene in Mexico, in which case Villa might hope to regain his prestige. Seventeen Americans, eight of them soldiers, were killed in the raid, and a number wounded, of whom several died later. Three troops of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry were stationed at Columbus, a detachment of whom followed the Villa raiders across the border for many miles and killed a number.

General Funston received orders from Washington on March 10 to pursue the raiders and capture Villa. The country rang with the cry, "Villa alive or dead!" Several diplomatic notes were exchanged, and the American troops crossed the border in two columns on March 15.

Villa loved fighting for its own sake and was said to be happiest when under fire. For a long time he was the idol of his men and the majority of the common people of Mexico. Most of the war songs sung about the camp fires had him for their hero, and his soldiers were proud to boast that they were of Villa's "gente," his feudal vassals. Many acclaimed him as a military genius, and even his most bitter enemies admitted that he was a born leader of men.

When leading his men into battle he would jam a peon's straw sombrero on his head, fill the front of his shirt with hand grenades made from 8-inch gas pipe and with a stick of dynamite in his hand, would yell "Undule, muahachos!" ("Hurry boys!") His men would follow him eagerly, somewhat spurred on by the knowledge that there was a firing squad in the rear with orders to shoot the first man who faltered.

In the days of his brilliant successes Villa received great assistance in strategy from General Felipe Angeles, a soldier trained at Chapultepec and St. Cyr, and most of his battles were won by his ability to carry out the plans of this able tactician.

Although a lover of cock fighting and other rude sports, Villa would not tolerate drunkenness. His camps were models of sobriety, although it sometimes required a row of dead bodies lying against the wall to show his men what would follow any lapse from their leader's creed. His men used to tell how they saw Colonel Fierro, his personal bodyguard and one of those closest to him, beg on his knees for his life after he had neglected an order because of being drunk.

Villa delighted to frighten delinquents. He would curse them until they expected nothing less than to face a firing squad at daybreak. Then Villa would slap them across the back with his sword and laugh, throw them a handful of pesos, and close the incident by warning them "not to do it again."

CANNY SCOT TRICKS BANDITS IN MEXICO

Andrew Gray, When They Raid His Plant, Saves All Rifles Excepting Twenty.

GIVES MISFIT AMMUNITION

Later, When Another Band Appears, Manager Entraps Them with Private Telephone.

Not daring to remove his clothes for fourteen days and nights; sitting alone hour after hour awaiting fresh attacks from Mexican bandits, and acting as a one-man reception when they appeared, all fired with mescal and an ambition to loot, shoot, or both, are among the experiences of Andrew Gray of Glasgow, Scotland, and San Rafael, Mexico, according to a fellow-passenger who heard his story and arrived with him yesterday on the Ward Liner Monterey from Vera Cruz.

Mr. Gray, who has long-suffering patience and a broad humor, was bluntly frank about conditions in Mexico; at least so far as they touched him. He is—or was—manager of the San Rafael Paper Works, situated not far from Mexico City. The paper factory is now shut down.

"We're through till this war is over," said Mr. Gray with an accent that did his country proud. His "war" meant Mexico, not Europe. "We've shut down until we can do business without our men's taking a day off to go and shoot up some other fellows, or some other fellows coming into the works to shoot up them, incidentally damaging the property, besides being a disturbing element.

"I've been in Mexico ten years, and it is a fine country. I enjoyed life there the first eight years—never better; but the last two years—my conscience!

"One night, after three quiet evenings, and when I was thinking of a change of clothes as a change from reading Pope's 'Essay on Man,' and had also fallen to thinking of what a nice, quiet place Glasgow Green is on a Sunday, there burst into my office about a score of the finest bandits you ever saw in a picture story book.

"They clapped the muzzles of rifles to my chest, and they clapped the muzzles of rifles to my back, and jabbered at the rate of at least 3,000 revolutions to the minute.

"I suggested that as the reception committee was only one, they might reduce their visiting committee to not more than three. We compromised on only two of them talking at one time, although the rest still kept me fringed with their guns. I gathered that all they wanted was all the arms and ammunition I had on the place, and there was going to be crêpe on a certain door in Glasgow, Scotland, if I wasn't muy pronto, which means kind of nimble.'

"Now, I had about 300 Remington automatic rifles with ammunition stowed away," the canny Scot continued, "but, thinking I might need them myself, I said I hadn't any arms. You'd have thought of the many times you'd played truant from Sunday school if you'd just felt the way those rifle muzzles sort of cuddled closer. The leader of the gang called me names that were regular defamation of character, but I was in no position to resent invidious comparisons, and maybe the man hadn't been well brought up. Anyway, I still swore I had no arms or ammunition, being a man of quiet habits and reared in a Presbyterian family.

"Well, they kept prodding me with the rifles until I felt that if I wanted to see Sauchiehall Street again I'd better say something, so with true contriteness I admitted I had told a lie, and that I did have twenty Mausers and some ammunition hidden away in the bodega, which is the storehouse.

Gave Up Twenty Rifles.

"'A-a-ah!' said the bandit chief, triumphantly. 'And the key, señor.'

"'I'm the manager here, not the storekeeper,' says I, with proper dignity. 'The storekeeper has the key of the bodega.'

"After being coaxed a bit I had word sent to the storekeeper to bring the key of the bodega. Señor Pondo, the storekeeper—a very fine fellow, by the way—came in a little while with the key. I said to him, looking him straight in the eye:

"'Señor Pondo, these illustrious gentlemen want the twenty Mausers we hid in the bodega, and please see that they get ammunition to go with them.'

"'Si, señor,' says Pondo first, but he was the fine man, Pondo!—and off he goes with some of the bandits and gives them the Mausers and the ammunition, after which they stopped poking my back and chest and went away, leaving Pondo and me mopping their feet.

"'Pondo,' says I, 'did you get my drift?'

"'Si, señor,' says Pondo. 'Twenty Mausers and Remington automatic ammunition—to fit!'

"'Ah, he was a man of great penetration, was Pondo!'" Mr. Gray murmured.

"But the number of separate bandit armies down there is like the ten plagues of Egypt, and it's no fun playing Pharaoh in Mexico. No sooner was that lot well away than up turned a band of Zapatistas. It was very annoying. I had thought our troubles were over, for in the meantime, in response to my report over the telephone of the doings at the works, a Federal leader had turned up with a guard of fifty men who were posted at the big entrance gate of the paper mills.

"The fun started with the fight at the big gate. There were killed on both sides. Then about thirty of our Federal guard deserted to the side of the bandits. Only the Federal officer and five of his men remained loyal, and they took refuge in the paper works.

Bandits Looted the Safe.

"Once more I went through the third degree, with the usual threatening with rifles. The jefe supreme of this particular gang found out for himself that a gang had cleaned up things the night before. He fixed his eye on the office safe, however, and made some tender inquiries. The company's Treasurer had the keys and the jefe supreme of this crowd was civilized enough to give me a receipt for a fabulous amount in pesos amounting to $350 in gold, which he took away with him. I say it was a fabulous amount in Mexico, where, when I left, we were paying $3.50 for a bottle of beer. I'm keeping that receipt as a souvenir," added the Scotchman with much philosophy.

"As I was saying," Mr. Gray resumed, "when they had got the $350 and didn't find anything else worth taking, except paper, the bandits spoiled a lot of that out of sheer malice. They didn't need it, you see, even for dispatch writing, dispatches being things the ten plagues of Mexico hold in special aversion. They hate them so much that they cut the telegraph wires and also my telephone connections, except one little private wire which I had put in as a precaution—just like the hidden Remingtons.

"They didn't know about that little private 'phone and it proved the Nemesis of that particular band of Zapatistas. Thinking themselves safe, they were still cavorting around the works when I gently turned the crank of the private 'phone and a wee, small voice at the nearest point—an electric power plant—answered, 'Hello, old man.'

"'Looker here,' says I, 'I've stood about as much as I'm going to. Pass the word to the nearest Carranzistas that there's a bunch of Zaps here doing things to my works. They seem settled down for a night of it and if the Federals get busy they make a night of it, too.'

"'You see,'" said the paper works manager, "'I had an idea General Gonzales was somewhere between me and Mexico City. Sure enough, he was. The power plant must have got very busy or was in great luck, for along about morning a nice lot of Carranzistas turned up suddenly and then—'

The Scotchman's face was radiant as he told the rest.

"It was a grand affair while it lasted. There was a mix-up at the big gate. Then the bandits footed it, the Carranzistas after them. That Federal Colonel was a man of fine sensibilities. Fifteen of the survivors that he captured he brought back to the works. He just planted them against the wall and blew them to the other side of beyond.

"But though we got most of that last lot of bandits, we found no trace of the $350. Still, we have a receipt for it."

REFUGEES FROM MAZATLAN.

Seventy-three Americans and British Arrive at San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 16.—The United States Naval Supply Steamer Glacier arrived here today from Mazatlan, Mexico, with seventy-three American and British refugees who fled from the west coast of Mexico because of what they described as unbearable conditions. Among the number were forty-three American colonists from Palmeto del Verde, an island sixty miles south of Mazatlan. The refugees confirmed earlier reports of the murder of three Americans, Walter Wallace, Dr. F. C. Burke and Roderick Davidson, and a Spaniard named Rodriguez by bandits near Rosario.

Central Mexico swarms with Villa sympathizers, according to Frederick Thompson, of San Francisco, one of the leaders of the Palmeto del Verde Colonization Movement. Thompson declared that these sympathizers took advantage of every opportunity to stir up anti-American feeling.

A small number of Americans were left behind to guard the property of the Palmeto del Verde Company until normal conditions again prevail along the west coast, when the colonists plan to return.

A majority of the refugees said they left Mexico because of the following notice sent to all Americans in the State of Sinaloa by W. E. Alger, American Vice Consul at Mazatlan:

"To Americans of Sinaloa: Am convinced that the situation in this district is such that it would be common prudence for Americans to leave. I would advise that this be done as quietly as possible and without undue publicity. In issuing this advice I am obeying to the letter my instructions from Washington."

SORRY HE DIDN'T KILL VILLA.

Carranza Had Chance in 1914, Says Mexico City Journalist.

Louis Bossero, who arrived yesterday from Mexico City on the Ward liner Monterey, said that he had been sent to New York by a group of Americans as the representative of The Mexico Daily Sun, which is to be printed in English in Mexico City.

"When I left Queretaro," Mr. Bossero continued, "on April 4, no word had reached there of Villa's whereabouts, but it was rumored that he had only 300 of his followers with him, and that the remainder of his bandits were divided into groups to harass the American troops. Nothing was known regarding the report that Villa had been wounded, but it was believed that he was hidden in the mountains, and that the rumor had been circulated to enable his followers to get away.

"Carranza said just before I left Queretaro that he was sorry he did not shoot Villa at Chihuahua in April, 1914, when he had the opportunity.

Mr. Bossero went on to say that there were 20,000 Germans in Mexico, of whom about 6,000 were in or around Mexico City, inciting trouble among the natives in order that the United States should intervene, and that they are being aided by unscrupulous American business men in Mexico.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A New York doctor writes:

"I find that Bell-ans are life savers in cases of acute Indigestion, and just the other day one of my patients phoned me that if it had not been for Bell-ans the other night he certainly would have died. I find that when 6 tablets are crushed to powder and taken dissolved in hot water they work wonders."

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c package at all druggists

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78

How the Clearing House supervises its member Banks

ABOUT once a year, without notice, the New York Clearing House sends its official auditors to make a minute examination of the Trust Companies' or Banks' affairs. This examination is primarily in the interest of the depositors. It follows about the same plan as the examinations of the State Banking Department.

In addition to the above examination, every Saturday morning each member Bank must give to the Clearing House and State Banking Department a statement of deposits, loans, reserves, etc., and an analysis of cash on hand, showing the actual condition on Friday night. Another report along the same lines must be submitted—showing the average condition for the week.

These reports when consolidated for all Clearing House Banks form the "Weekly Bank Statement" which is quoted in all parts of the country.

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CARRANZA TROOPS ATTACKED OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1.

sued the Americans almost the entire intervening eight miles, the Americans contenting themselves with a rear guard action. In the running fight the Americans cared for their dead and wounded.

Major Tompkins's information that forty-one Mexicans had been killed was obtained from one who had passed over the trail from Parral after the fight. The major and his two troops reached Santa Cruz just before dark and there met Colonel Brown and Colonel Young with a squadron of the Tenth. Later in the night Major Howze arrived with his picked squadron, making the force there about 500 men.

Major Howze also had led his men through a series of minor adventures. He had come from San Francisco Borja, in the neighborhood of which he had been in a few skirmishes with Villa's men. He reported the loss of one man killed and one wounded.

Details of the skirmishes or of his operations had not reached General Funston tonight.

It was at San Francisco Borja where one of the unconfirmed reports from Mexican sources said that Villa had been buried. No report concerning Villa's death had been received at General Funston's headquarters tonight, but Major Howze reported it as a fact that Villa was in the mountains southwest of San Francisco Borja, which is northwest of Parral.

American Killed in Skirmish.

Major Howze gave the names of those hit in his skirmishes near San Francisco Borja as:

KIRBY, —, enlisted man, dead.
PERROSKI, —, wounded; Eleventh Cavalry.
CLIFTON, —, wounded; Eleventh Cavalry.

Major Tompkins's wound was described as a slight wound in the breast.

Consul Betran of the de facto Government received from Consul Garcia at El Paso the report that Villa's body had been recovered and was being taken to Cusihuiriachic for further identification. It was expected to arrive there today, escorted by troops of General Cavazos and Colonel Carlos Carranza.

General Pershing reported today to General Funston that a small band of Mexicans, presumably Villa men, had attacked the supply train a short distance north of Satevo Friday night. One Mexican was killed, the Americans losing none.

From Consul Letcher at Chihuahua there came a report today that Colonel Brown had requested an aeroplane be sent to Santa Cruz for use in carrying a report of an occurrence at Parral Thursday. Officers here were inclined to believe, however, that Colonel Brown may have meant a report covering the incident of the day battle.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—General Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez, announced tonight he had received a message from Parral stating Colonel Dodd had called on Mayor Herrera of that city and given him an explanation of the clash between American troops and Mexicans last Wednesday. The massage said Colonel Dodd had expressed his regrets over the incident.

PARRAL INCIDENT MORE GRAVE

Indicates Carranza Officials Lack Authority Over Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Parral incident assumed far more serious aspect late tonight when Secretary of War Baker made public Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's preliminary and first official report on the action fought by Troops K and M of the Thirteenth Cavalry after they had been attacked by a Mexican mob in Parral last Wednesday.

General Pershing's report, made public by Secretary Baker shortly after 11 o'clock, showed that the attack on the American force at Parral was made by Carranza troops as well as by Mexican civilians and that when Major Tompkins withdrew behind a railroad to take up a defensive position his little force of about 180 cavalrymen was flanked by native troops and forced to make a further retirement. Then about 800 Carranza troops joined in the pursuit of the withdrawing American force, and in extricating themselves from an embarrassing position the American force fought for fifteen miles while leaving Parral.

General Pershing's official report shows that two Americans were killed, six wounded, and that one is missing, while forty Mexican soldiers, including one Major, were killed, and one Mexican civilian was wounded.

General Pershing's statement that Carranza troops joined in the pursuit was regarded as ominous, because it showed that even if so disposed the higher Mexican military authorities were unable to hold their men in check.

Colonel Brown and Major Young, with a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, were eight miles away when notified of the morning fight, and this squadron joined Major Tompkins's troops at 7 o'clock Wednesday night, eight hours after the first attack was made on the American forces.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the de facto Government of Mexico, today received the following message from Minister of War Obregon at Mexico City:

"After the regrettable incident at Parral, the commander of the American forces asked for a conference with the Mayor of the city, José de la Luz Herrera, and after it had taken place the Mayor made the following report:

"'I have just arrived from Santa Cruz Villejas, where the American forces are encamped in number of 400. They welcomed me cordially. I have conferred two hours with the Colonel of the regiment, and they are convinced that they made a mistake in entering the town without giving any notice to the authorities, stating also that they sent a courier from Zaragosa, but that he probably was captured by bandits in going to ask permission, and this being the case, did not reach Parral on time.'"

TEACHER DESCRIBES FIGHT.

Miss Dunning Says Armed American Troopers Entered Parral.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—Miss Mabel Dunning and Miss Nellie Prescott, Americans who had been teaching in a Christian mission school in Parral, arrived at the border this morning from Parral with the first eyewitness story of the skirmish between the American troops and the mob in that town on Wednesday.

Miss Dunning, Principal of the school, who is staying at a local hotel, said of the Parral affair:

"It was noon on last Wednesday, and our native children were just quitting our school, which is on the Plaza de San Juan de Adlos, when the American troops, covered with desert dust and looking as if they were worn out, rode into the plaza upon which our school faces. There were more than 100 of them—I didn't count them—and they rode into the plaza fully armed, and with their rifles in their holsters on the saddle. They dismounted in the plaza in front of our school, and the men sat down or reclined on their saddles, as if they were all saddle weary.

"A few of them went off to buy provisions, leaving their side arms with the remainder. We watched them from a window of the school, and they made no effort to establish camp, but acted as if they had just stopped for a rest. They came into the plaza from the direction of the Mexican Central station and rode down the narrow street single file.

"We heard shouts on La Prieta Hill, and, looking out of our upstairs window, we saw a great crowd of men, women, and children gathering there, and waving a ragged Mexican flag. We did not see the mob again until after the soldiers had started back the way they had come. We were told that a committee, headed by Mayor José de la Luz Herrera, had gone to the commander and warned him that the people were excited, and the troops had started to leave soon after.

"We heard a shot down by the station, and, running to our front door, we saw one of our soldiers fall, and then the firing on the mob started. Fearing an anti-American demonstration, we ran into our rooms and barricaded the door. We were told by an old Mexican that another soldier had been killed and forty Mexicans had been shot. Soon we heard troops passing, and, peeping out, we saw the Carranza soldiers going to scatter the mob. We left on Thursday morning, and there was no further trouble, although the feeling was tense. The people of Parral are against, not for, Villa, for they feared he would come there and loot and kill, but they wanted the Carranza soldiers and not the United States troops, to capture him."

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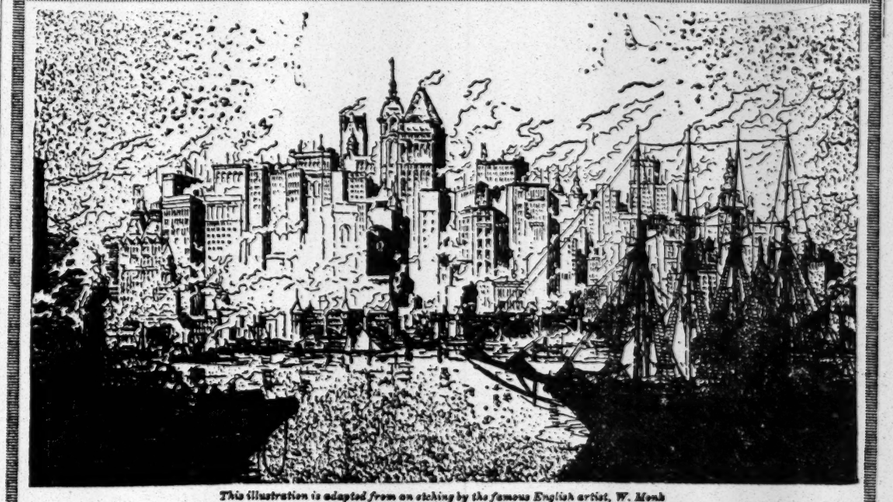

This illustration is adapted from an etching by the famous English artist, W. Monk

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COLONEL'S CALLERS HEAR ABOUT MEXICO

Events There Emphasize Our "Deplorable Condition" and Wilson Is to Blame.

COUNTRY HAD BEEN WARNED

Colonel's Statement of Views Has Condemned Continuing Shipments of Arms to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 16.—Just what effect the recent developments in Mexico will have upon the chances of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt capturing the Republican nomination is one of the questions to which much thought has been given by political leaders and other visitors who have journeyed to Sagamore Hill to talk over the situation with the Colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt has refrained from any public utterance upon this phase of the campaign at this time, but he has made it plain to his callers that the chase after the bandit Villa, which included the delay in getting the punitive expedition started and the fact that nearly the entire mobile force available in this country was used in this miniature war, had emphasized as nothing else could the deplorable condition in which this country found itself when called upon to meet even so unimportant a foeman.

He has asked them what this country could do if assailed by any of the great powers, pointing out, his callers say, that it would be possible for any important Asiatic power to land 100,000 men on our Western coast at San Francisco within one month, while any European power of the first rank could land 200,000 men on our Eastern seaboard within the same time. These forces, the Colonel believes, could be added to long before we could, under the present circumstances, mobilize a sufficient force to oppose such a foe.

The situation which confronted the country because of the Mexican problem, the Colonel hopes, will serve to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the country's needs in the matter of preparedness.

Text on Unpreparedness.

Nearly six weeks has elapsed, he has told his visitors, since the pursuit of Villa was begun, and at the present time there was no evidence that the American troops, hampered by slow mobilization and delay in obtaining supplies, had been able to accomplish much. In the same period of time the Colonel has pointed out, the Germans swept their way through Belgium against the combined armies of the Allies and were engaged in the important battle of the Marne.

This comparison of what had been accomplished by the Germans in a great world war and by the Americans in the pursuit of a bandit chief he felt was an object lesson which should provide self-respecting Americans with much food for thought and open their eyes to the real and grave, if not all but suicidal danger of longer delay in placing this country in a position to defend itself if occasion should arise.

The rapidity with which Japan would move was, he thought, well illustrated by what occurred at the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia. The German efficiency and preparedness was illustrated by the march to the Marne against tremendous opposition. They were ready when the test came. America, on the other hand, found one day that her border had been raided, and because of unpreparedness was forced to give a bandit leader several days in which to make good his escape before an expedition could be started on its way to avenge the murder of American citizens.

The trouble in Mexico and the inability of this country to act quickly and effectively, the Colonel has told his callers, has illustrated to perfection exactly what he has been endeavoring to tell the people—that the country has been permitted to get into a state of deplorable inefficiency in so far as its military forces are concerned by the Wilson Administration, although there had been trouble before with Mexico at Vera Cruz, constant danger of more serious problems with that country at any time, and a world's war raging across the ocean. To have the mobile army in such a condition of unpreparedness that the calling of the militia to guard the border was suggested, so that troops of the regular army might be sent to catch a bandit chief, was a condition, the Colonel thought, that might properly be referred to in vehement language.

The Colonel in setting forth this view has expressed the hope that the Mexican troubles, while most deplorable and shameful, might serve the good purpose of opening the eyes of the people to the inability and gross neglect of the present Administration in preparing for the country's safety and welfare—might, in fact, dispel the last lingering thought in the minds of any one that there was any hope of the present Administration meeting the situation in a manner which would permit the American people to hold up their heads and feel that their homes were safe and their lives secure.

The reports that the American Government has permitted the further shipment of arms and ammunition to the Carranza forces in Mexico, despite the crisis there, have also been discussed by the Colonel with his friends. He has pointed out that in former statements he referred to the danger of the course pursued by the Wilson administration in giving one force of bandits arms with which to fight another, when always there was the danger to be faced of the bandits turning on the United States and shooting down American citizens and soldiers with ammunition sent into the country with the sanction of the American Government.

To permit such shipments to go on in face of the situation now confronting the American forces in Mexico, the Colonel evidently considers part and parcel of the Wilson policy of former days, only much more to be condemned.

Concerning President Wilson's offer to treat with the Carranza de facto Government over the withdrawal of American troops if it was shown that they could not accomplish more the Colonel has withheld all statements, pending further developments. Some of the political advisers of the Colonel, however, have been free in expressing the opinion that, whatever may be the outcome of the chase after Villa, and whether he is captured or not, the Wilson Administration by its offer to treat with Carranza has placed the American punitive expedition into Mexico on a par with the Vera Cruz incident when American soldiers were sent to Mexico to get a salute for the American flag and were called back without having accomplished that end.

These followers of the Colonel say that nothing which may follow could serve to relieve Americans of the feeling of resentment which swept the country, that such a step as the withdrawal should be taken, and that it served to bring before the people forcibly the necessity of placing in power a man like Roosevelt who would remain firm in his policy to uphold the safety and honor of America.

Roosevelt as the Remedy.

The result of recent Mexican developments, the callers go away feeling, therefore, has served to centre the eyes of the American people upon Colonel Roosevelt as the man to take the leadership in the present crisis and put America on her feet again as a world power to be regarded with respect by the other nations.

The Roosevelt leaders realize that the campaign is nearing the critical situation but they feel just as certain as ever that the Colonel will be the nominee of the Republican and Progressive National conventions. There has been no further evidence of real sentiment for Justice Hughes or ex-Senator Root they say, and they are feeling daily more secure in their opinion that these men, apparently the most formidable of the Colonel's opponents are out of the race.

The Colonel is devoting much time to the addresses he is to deliver in New York on April 27 and in Chicago on April 29. He has had a number of visitors some of whom have come as emissaries from Republican and Progressive leaders in various States to get his views of the situation. Few of them, after talking with the Colonel have been willing to say anything for publication.

POLL FAVORS T. R.

Republicans of Illinois District Overwhelmingly for the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Republican voters of the Second Congressional District, who participated in the poll conducted by City Treasurer Charles H. Sergel, overwhelmingly favor Theodore Roosevelt as their first choice for President. The totals made public tonight by Mr. Sergel follow:

Roosevelt	2,144	La Follette	28
Hughes	292	Fairbanks	15
Sherman	286	Burton	13
Root	94	Borah	12
Cummins	33		

SAYS WEST WANTS WILSON.

Nathan Straus, Back from Coast, Thinks His Re-election Is Assured.

President Wilson was never stronger politically than at present, because he has kept the United States out of war, according to Nathan Straus, who, with Mrs. Straus, returned yesterday to New York after a brief sojourn in California. Mr. Straus says he believes the President's re-election is practically assured, no matter whom the Republicans nominate to run against him.

"The whole world is war mad," said Mr. Straus. "The United States is the only country where there is peace. President Wilson has striven constantly to preserve peace and the people approve of his efforts. He is gaining new adherents each day, and I doubt if Colonel Roosevelt, or whomever the Republicans put up, will be able to defeat him."

The popularity of Wilson is not confined to the Democratic party, Mr. Straus said. He found voters of every political affiliation who gave unstinting praise to the President and who announced their determination to cast their votes for him on election day.

Speaking of the unprecedented prosperity throughout the country, Mr. Straus declared that while to a large extent it was attributable to the war, yet he believed the country had entered into an era of good business, which nothing could have prevented.

Mr. Straus said the sentiment throughout the West was in favor of adequate preparedness. The desire to remain at peace with the world, however, was uppermost in the people's minds.

HINTS SAVINGS BANKS WERE DRAINED BY LOAN

Liebknecht's Charge Against German Government Throws Reichstag Into a Tumult.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—According to indirect information from Berlin, the Socialist leader, Dr. Carl Liebknecht disclosed a fact of considerable gravity at the sitting of the Reichstag on April 8 regarding the latest German loan. President, Ministers, and Deputies alike made most determined efforts to prevent Dr. Liebknecht from speaking, and the censorship prevented the newspapers from publishing anything about the matter.

The people of Germany do not know, or know only imperfectly, what Dr. Liebknecht said, but a great fear prevails in Germany that, to cover the loan, the Government has emptied the savings banks and kindred institutions. The ten-milliard loan is a colossal mystification, and Dr. Liebknecht would seem to have disclosed this in the Reichstag in the two or three sentences heard in the tumult.

After the sitting it was made impossible for Dr. Liebknecht to communicate with any newspaper. There was a demand for his arrest, but the Government was afraid to take this step, fearing the indignation of the working classes, whose savings are alleged to have been commandeered.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that it will be impossible for Germany to float any further loan. Echoes of the scandal must have reached Austria-Hungary, and it will prejudicially affect Austro-Hungarian borrowing.

PORRO RETURNS TO FRONT.

Italian General Finds Avlona Is Almost Impregnable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 16.—General Porro, second in command of the Italian Army, left today for the front, after having had, during the last week, long conferences with Premier Salandra and the new Minister of War, Signor Morrone, concerning the situation on both the Avlona and the Austro-Italian fronts.

General Porro, before coming to Rome, inspected the Italian positions in Avlona, examined the fortifications already made the plans for new lines of intrenchments which will render that stronghold impregnable, especially when defended also by sea.

The Italian naval forces are now so arranged between Brindisi and Avlona as to bottle up the Austrian ships in the Adriatic.

ALLEGE TEUTON ATROCITIES.

Second Report on Inquiry Made Public by Russian Embassy.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Russian Embassy made public tonight a second report of the Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry appointed by Emperor Nicholas to investigate alleged atrocities committed by German and Austrian soldiers. It recites many horrible stories in detail, and is accompanied by reproductions of photographs.

Particular attention is directed to photographic copies of two letters said to have been found on dead German prisoners telling of the sending of Russian prisoners of war to the front of the fighting lines.

Hungarian Loan Plans Ready.

BERLIN, April 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Subscriptions to the fourth Hungarian war loan will be received from April 19 to May 23. The 6 per cent. consols will be issued at 97.20 and the 5½ per cent. Treasury bonds at 91.90.

SCHEELE GOT MONEY FROM RINTELEN, TOO

Police Find Evidence That Explosive Maker Sent Copper and Rubber to Germany.

$4,500 PAID FOR FERTILIZER

Money Passed at Downtown Bank Used as a Rendezvous for Boy-Ed and Von Papen.

Further investigation yesterday by Federal officers at Dr. Walter T. Scheele's New Jersey agriculture and chemical plant, which is believed by the police to have been the headquarters for the manufacture of the fire bombs for the destruction of munition ships, revealed besides things needed to make explosives considerable quantities of rubber and copper. It was also learned that Dr. Scheele had habitually purchased rubber and copper in large quantities.

These discoveries, and the further discovery of evidence linking the names of Dr. Scheele and Captain Franz Rintelen, the young German officer who made a short stay in this country a few months ago, and whose name has been mentioned in connection with various German plots, has led to the belief that Dr. Scheele could tell of far more important operations than the attempts made on a few munitions ships.

Captain William M. Offley would not say yesterday whether Dr. Scheele had received any money from Rintelen, who is accused of paying liberally to create labor disturbances in munitions plants and trouble in Mexico, specifically for aiding German plots, but it is known that Rintelen, von Papen, and Boy-Ed, all met Dr. Scheele at various times in this city. It is also known that Dr. Scheele received money from both von Papen and Rintelen.

Rintelen, as an agent of the Kaiser, was a principal in Dr. Scheele's scheme for smuggling oils to Germany as an element in his fertilizer. It is now said by the police that rubber also found its way to Germany by the same route. One letter found in Dr. Scheele's effects was from an assistant of Rintelen's directing the doctor to go to G. Amsinck & Co., bankers, 5 Hanover Square, and receive $4,500, to be paid on the shipment of some 2,000 barrels of fertilizer.

It was the custom of Dr. Scheele, it has been learned, to meet Rintelen, also von Papen, and Boy-Ed, in a room in the banking offices of Amsinck & Co. In these meetings the banking firm had no part. They knew nothing of them, and the rooms in which they took place were the ordinary meeting rooms which banks such as that of G. Amsinck & Co. provide for their customers.

It was said yesterday that the police had drawn the net tight about Dr. Scheele and that his arrest might be looked for within forty-eight hours.

Ruth Foss of 1,203 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, sought as an employe of the doctor who might tell something of his activities, was "not at home" late last night when newspaper men called. Her sister said, as she has said every night for nearly a week, that Miss Foss was not really away from home, but had "just stepped out a minute" and might be back at any time. She said her sister had not worked for Dr. Scheele for a year, and that she was never his stenographer, but sewed bags for fertilizer.

The Special Grand Jury which will pass upon the cases of the latest alleged German plotters will not be called for at least six weeks. Witnesses for the Government are to come from all over this country and also from France, where the bomb was taken from the hold of the Kirkoswald.

SONNINO'S SPEECH CHEERED

Martial Address Praised by Roman Populace and Chamber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 16.—The much-expected speech of Foreign Minister Sonnino regarding Italy's share in the conflict now waging, though characterized yesterday by Sonnino's usual sobriety and self-restraint in expression, has raised great enthusiasm in the Chamber and among the public. The Minister referred to Italy's work and assistance in transporting and refurnishing of the heroic Serbian Army.

He paid a well-deserved tribute to the Italian Navy, which conveyed, under exceptionally difficult circumstances, immense quantities of material and human beings into safety and comfort.

The Minister's references to Italy's relations with various members of the allied nations were received with warm applause, and when he associated Italy in the determination of the Allies to obtain a complete restoration of "martyred Belgium," the enthusiasm of the members became overwhelming. The entire speech, it is declared here, reflected a resolute determination to do the utmost possible in not only a military sense, but in diplomatic and commercial campaigns, "fighting with our whole force for a common cause, and guarding at the same time the supreme interests of the nation, working for a new and historic era of justice and liberty for all peoples, toward which this war will undoubtedly lead."

FOUND RUBBER IN COFFEE.

Concealed in Bags Shipped from Here to Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, April 16, (via London.)—A large quantity of rubber was found concealed in coffee bags on board the Lyngenfjord, which sailed from New York on March 17 for Bergen.

The entire consignment of 250 bags was seized. The rubber was discovered through the bursting of one of the bags while the steamship was unloading.

The Lyngenfjord is a freighter of 5,000 gross tonnage, belonging to the Norwegian America Line. She was under the command of Captain Band when she sailed from this port on March 17 for Bergen from Pier 5, South Brooklyn. The loading was done by the agents, Benham & Boyesen of 10 Bridge Street, and it is understood that the coffee, which formed part of her cargo, was transshiped here from Brazil.

TELLS OF AUTO RUN BY USE OF CHEMICAL

Chicago Publisher Investigates Gasoline Substitute of a Farmingdale Inventor.

FUEL AT A CENT A GALLON

W. E. Haskell Says Chemist Put Secret Mixture In Water and It Ran the Engine.

The engaging possibility of running an automobile with a few gallons of water and a mysterious green chemical as motive power, the whole costing less than a cent a gallon, caused William E. Haskell, publisher of The Chicago Herald, to visit Louis Enricht, the inventor of the mixture, at the latter's home in Farmingdale, L. I., yesterday.

Mr. Haskell, who said he made the long trip from Chicago for the sole purpose of making a personal investigation of the discovery, confessed last night to a reporter for THE TIMES that he embarked upon his mission with considerable skepticism. Having been an enthusiastic owner of automobiles since 1895, he was anxious, he said, to witness a demonstration of the discovery that had been widely published in the last few days as promising to put a dent in the revenues of the Standard Oil Company.

"I am frank to confess that in spite of the accounts published in some of the New York evening newspapers, I approached the proposition with caution," said Mr. Haskell last night, following his return from Farmingdale. "I found Mr. Enricht standing on the lawn of his pretty little home with a couple of newspaper men from Philadelphia who had come over to see for themselves the wonder they had read about. So many agents of the Standard Oil Company had been to see Mr. Enricht in the guise of newspaper men that his manner was at first a trifle forbidding, but after I had established my identity he expressed his willingness to give me a first hand demonstration.

"A small cycle car of simple construction, with a four-cylinder engine of Continental design about the size of the engine used in the Ford car, was chosen for the test. The fuel tank was under the hood, directly back of the engine, and had a capacity of not more than three gallons. It was provided with a pet cock to drain it, and a small copper wire led directly to the carburetor, which was also supplied with a pet cock.

"I first examined the entire construction of the car to make sure that there was no place to conceal another fuel tank, and then drained the tank of every drop of fluid it contained, letting it drip on my hands, smelling it, and drying it by evaporation. It looked like water, dried like water, felt like water, and had a slight bitter almond odor like that of prussic acid. I also looked into the tank through the large filling opening, measured the inside of the tank with a stick to be sure there was no false bottom, and convinced myself that the tank was absolutely empty, and that nothing in any shape or form could reach the carburetor except through the small copper pipe from the bottom.

"I took an ordinary white china pitcher and filled it from a hose faucet that protruded from the side of the barn. I took a drink from the pitcher and what I drank was pure water. I then held the pitcher while Mr. Enricht took a small vial from his pocket and poured into the water in the pitcher about an ounce of the said slightly tinged with green. This I stirred into the water with a stick, and then I poured the contents of the pitcher into the tank of the car, which had been under my eye all the time the pitcher was being filled.

"I then tested the fluid from the pet-cock at the bottom of the tank and at the carburetor and found the fluid exactly the same as that previously poured from the pitcher. A couple of turns at the starting crank and the engine started, racing fiercely with an open throttle. It ran even and true and never missed an explosion. I then got into the car and drove it all around the village of Farmingdale, and the pulsations of the engine were always vigorous and the explosions always even.

Mr. Haskell said he later had a talk with the inventor, who expressed the fear that he would have to dispose of his discovery for a small price, owing to the fact that the water and chemical compound was susceptible of simple analysis, and that although he might patent the formula, anybody could obtain it from the Patent Office for very little money.

"He told me he introduced the chemical that gave the bitter almond odor merely to disguise another odor that might reveal the identity of the more important ingredients," said Mr. Haskell. "He said the ingredients were so cheap and common no one could possibly make a corner of them."

Mr. Haskell said he was frankly astonished by the demonstration and felt that he had been a personal witness of the "beginning of an industrial revolution."

"If any one else had tried to convince me of what I had witnessed myself, I would not have believed him," was the publisher's closing comment.

Expects to Save $200,000.

ALBANY, April 16.—The operation of the State Industrial Commission as one body will cost the State approximately $300,000 a year less than did the operation of the State Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission, according to the Industrial Commission's annual report to the Legislature. The two departments were combined on June 1, 1915, and the total expenditures of the year ending last Sept. 30 were $1,425,000, while the report says the total expenditures this year will be approximately $1,225,000.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK BL NEW YORK

ASSETS

Cash in Vault	$9,646,828.97	
With Federal Reserve Bank	5,620,154.36	
Checks for Clearings	4,531,484.99	
With Correspondents	5,537,172.66	
At Call and Short Notice	15,300,879.18	$40,636,520.16
Loans due within 30 days	$12,096,103.80	
" " 30 to 60 days	12,611,428.21	
" " 60 to 90 days	9,441,986.11	
" " after 90 days	14,987,189.21	$49,136,707.33
Short Time Securities	$2,684,791.10	
United States and Other Bonds	2,618,051.29	$5,302,842.39
Customers' liability account Acceptances of this Bank and its correspondents		$2,125,027.53
		$97,201,097.41

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 4,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,875,917.81
Circulating Notes	640,000.00
Acceptances of Foreign Correspondents	1,308,311.00
Own Acceptances based on Imports and Exports	1,126,352.19
Deposits	86,250,516.41
	$97,201,097.41
Commercial Credits established for customers (*unused*)	$ 6,695,437.72

CONDITION MARCH 31, 1916

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
Strictly a Commercial Bank

TO AID BLIND OF THE ALLIES

Three Ambassadors to Assist American Branch of Committee.

A conference of prominent Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians will be held at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, tomorrow afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting the plans inaugurated in this country to assist in the relief of the battle-blinded soldiers and sailors of England, France, and Belgium. The conference has been arranged by the American section of the British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind War Fund, among the members of which section are Frank A. Vanderlip, President Hibben of Princeton, George J. Gould, William H. Crocker, Elihu Root, Clarence H. Mackay, Cardinal Gibbons, William K. Vanderbilt, Vincent Astor, Otto H. Kahn, George A. Kessler, President Butler of Columbia, and Myron T. Herrick.

At the conference tomorrow Jules Bois, the French publicist, will speak, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, will preside. The British and French Ambassadors and the Belgian Minister to the United States have been invited, and among the women who will serve on the Reception Committee are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury.

In order to assist the American section of the General Committee there arrived in New York a few days ago Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, widow of Captain Webster of the British Army, the officer who in the first year of the European war organized four corps of 20,000 troops each for Lord Kitchener's army. Captain Webster worked night and day doing his part to make Britain prepared, a service to his country that cost him his life.

In other wars and campaigns for Great Britain Captain Webster was wounded eleven times. He had received six medals for gallantry, was with Kitchener in the Sudan campaign, served through the South African war, and had done his "bit" in India.

After the South African war he purchased in America the 225-ton schooner Resolute, which he renamed Ceylon. He raced her from New York to Southampton in nineteen days, acting as his own skipper. He also raced her in the Heligoland races, in 1909.

In 1911 he purchased from Sir Ernest Shackleton the Nimrod, of South Pole fame, which he took to Siberia, opening thus the Arctic route to the Yenesei River. Mrs. Webster accompanied him on this adventurous trip, which was their honeymoon journey.

Just before his death he offered his yacht to the Admiralty for service. It was accepted for patrol work and mine sweeping. He died from exposure while commanding it.

The General Committee of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund is under the patronage of the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Belgium, and President Poincaré of France.

LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

Anticipating the Wants of a Metropolis

Because your own purchases of haberdashery are governed rather by the needs of the moment than by any systematic practice, you do not often consider the system necessary to the largest haberdashery business in the country.

It is our business to anticipate your wants.

And while you are an individual, please remember there are several hundred thousand of you.

The system that we have put into this business gives us actual information, from day to day, as to the demands that will be made on each department.

It likewise gives us the ability to supply these demands in a manner that will be satisfactory to the largest as well as the most observant and exacting body of purchasers in America.

The actual contact of this organization with its great metropolitan clientele is the best possible barometer of what will be demanded tomorrow and the day after—and the return of these customers, over and over again, is the best possible gauge of the correctness of our standards.

Unusual purchasing power is the secret of these reasonable haberdashery prices—but a carefully conserved system which no small business could afford, is responsible for our ability to anticipate your every want.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Our store at 757 Broadway has been removed to larger quarters at 775 Broadway

ORDERING your Easter Suit (in 4 reels)—(1) You pick the pattern and style from 1,000 woolens and 35 style-models. (2) I personally direct the measuring. (3) I personally supervise the try-on. (4) You O.K. the fit and style, or there's no charge.

My Jasper Gray Twist Worsteds at $25 are the pick and pride of my stock. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 *to* $45 *for Suits and Topcoats to measure*

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

YOU never pay more at Best's."

That does not mean as much to you as it does to Dad and Mother.

But you *do* appreciate getting a *Best* suit instead of an ordinary suit.

So it *does* count, sometimes, you see.

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits of black-and-white stripe or gray-and-white pin check; Palm Beach cloth. Sizes 7 to 16 years. **7.50**

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Clothes for an Easter Day

The first Easter season in its new building affords the house of De Pinna opportunity to demonstrate its increased latitude of offerings.

It has assembled much wider Easter selections than in any previous year in every department.

Already recognized headquarters for young people's apparel, the position of the establishment is now unique.

Misses' Department:
COATS FOR EASTER MORNING,
STREET AND MOTOR COATS,
SPORT COATS,
TAILORED WALKING COATS,
SUITS FOR FORMAL WEAR,
SPORT SUITS,
TAILORED DRESSES,
Serge, Pongee and Linens.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH TAILORED HATS.

Girls' Department:
TAILORED SPRING COATS
Including English Slip-ons, Coverts and Reefers.
GIRLS' FIRST SUITS
For the Growing Girl—a Distinct De Pinna Specialty.
GIRLS' TAILORED DRESSES,
FRENCH TRIMMED HATS

Young Men's Department:
An entirely separate department, devoted to the requirements of young men from eighteen to thirty.
YOUNG MEN'S TOPCOATS
ENGLISH WALKING SUITS
YOUNG MEN'S SACK SUITS
Of Imported English and Scotch Materials.
SPORT SUITS
For Every Branch of Sports.

Boys' Department:
SPRING TOPCOATS,
NORFOLK SUITS
Of Selected Imported Woolens.
PALM BEACH CLOTH AND LINEN SUITS.
SMALL BOYS' SPRING COATS.
REGULATION REEFERS.
ENGLISH REGULATION MIDDIES.
RUSSIAN SUITS.

Haberdashery Department:
Every Article of Correct Furnishings for Young Men and Boys.
NEW SPRING SHIRTINGS.
SCARFS OF ENGLISH SILKS.
ENGLISH HATS FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

"Anniped" Shoes:
Exclusive models and correct leathers—shoes for every purpose, for young men, boys, misses and girls.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

TURKS NOW ADMIT PORTUGAL SINKING

Berlin Transmits Ottoman Report of Attack on the Russian Red Cross Ship.

THOUGHT HER A TRANSPORT

Insist She Flew Merchant Flag, Was Towing Punts, and Carrying Explosives.

BERLIN, April 16, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Announcement is made by the Turkish Government that the Russian hospital ship Portugal, which was in the Black Sea last month, was torpedoed by a Turkish submarine. The statement was given out by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"The Turkish Government publishes the following report of the commander of the Turkish submarine which sank the steamship Portugal:

"'The ship was sighted on the night of March 29-30. It was steering toward a landing place. When daybreak came it was ascertained that the ship was laden heavily and that it was towing several heavily loaded punts with numerous occupants. The commander and other officers of the submarine were justified in believing the ship was a transport which was on the way to land troops and supplies. The ship was painted gray, with a small red line, and flew the Russian merchant flag. No Red Cross flag was flying and the name of the ship was invisible.

"'The first torpedo did not hit. After the explosion of the second torpedo, which struck below the bridge, a violent explosion occurred within the ship. This explosion undoubtedly was due to large quantities of explosives stored in the ship. Immediately after this a destroyer attacked the submarine.

"'The Russian affirmation that the ship was struck by two torpedoes is untrue. The Turkish Government regrets if persons exclusively in the Red Cross service perished, but the responsibility rests on the Russian Government, which transported these persons on a vessel which was being used for war purposes against the Turks.

"'Provisions of the conventions adopted at The Hague stipulate that hospital ships must be painted white, with a green or red stripe one and one-half meters long, and also must fly the Red Cross flag.'"

The Portugal had 273 persons on board, of whom 115 were drowned. The Russian Government sent to all neutral governments a note protesting against the torpedoing of the hospital ship. It was asserted the Portugal bore all the distinctive signs prescribed by the special agreement signed at The Hague in 1908, and that by exchange of notes among the Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Governments these principles were accepted and immunities were guaranteed to hospital ships in the Black Sea.

"The circumstances under which this attack was made," the note said, "exclude all possibility of a mistake having been made by the submarine. It was a deliberate attack."

A semi-official Russian statement contained the assertion that the Portugal had on board neither troops nor war material, but only Sisters of Charity, nurses, and the necessary crew.

The Turkish Government at first disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the Portugal, and announced that a Russian transport with troops and war material had been sunk in the Black Sea by a Turkish submarine. It was pointed out at the time that the supposed transport might have been the Portugal.

DUTCH POSTAL PROTEST.

Bases It on First-Class and Registered Mail, Excluding Parcels.

THE HAGUE, April 16, (via London.)—In connection with the seizure of mails, the Dutch Government on April 11 replied to the memorandum of the Anglo-French Governments. Holland holds that the Government never claimed for parcels the mail privileges conferred on letter mail by the 1907 convention, and declares that the possibility of transporting contraband by post during war time existed in 1907, yet the second peace conference decided its inviolability.

The note further protests against the seizure of registered packages dispatched by Dutch owners to North and South America, Spain and Portugal, and expects it to be returned to its owners, and reserves the right to claim compensation for the loss caused to owners by the measures adopted by the British authorities.

EXPECT DRIVE AT DVINSK.

Russians See Signs of New Effort of Hindenburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ETROGRAD, April 16, (Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)—There is a significant movement on this front and apparently things are working up to a big general battle.

If the rivers fall and the flooded areas dry up, one section after another will be drawn into conflict. This process seems to have been somewhat retarded in the Riga district by the dull and rainy weather, but even there movements of troops are on the increase. The chances seem to be that the fighting will now steadily develop in scope and intensity until all sections of the front are locked in a life and death struggle.

PETROGRAD, April 16, (Dispatch to along the whole Russian-Teutonic front continues with the greatest intensity, and military critics here find indications, in the regrouping of the German forces and preparations now in course behind the German lines, that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is about to make a maximum effort to take Dvinsk.

The official report tonight has this to say of operations on this front:

The enemy's artillery bombarded Ikskull bridgehead.

North of Smorgon the Germans at daybreak Saturday resumed the offensive, but owing to our concentrated fire all their attempts to advance were unsuccessful. The enemy employed asphyxiating gas projectiles in the preparatory bombardment.

South of Olyka Station we advanced at several places.

FRENCH ASSAULT DOUAUMONT LINE

Continued from Page 1.

fort in the region north of Verdun, on both banks of the Meuse. Following the operations begun on March 19 the enemy, master of Malancourt since March 30 and of Bethincourt, evacuated voluntarily by us on the night of April 8-9, held points of passage on Forges Brook and was able to debouch therefrom.

"On April 9 he began a general offensive along the entire front between Haucourt and Cumières. At the same time he attacked west and north of Avocourt, in Malancourt Wood, and on the right bank of the Meuse as far as the wood and farm of Haudremont.

"The German troops were repulsed everywhere except south of Bethincourt, where they succeeded in gaining an advanced work destroyed by heavy artillery. On Côte du Poivre they obtained a foothold in a trench east of Bacherauville.

"The fighting continued on the 10th in the region of Bethincourt and toward Le Mort Homme. On the 12th the adversary made a local attack on Caurettes Wood, east of Cumières.

"Large forces were used. Between Haucourt and the Meuse alone we identified through prisoners twelve regiments belonging to five different divisions, two of which were engaged for the first time."

GERMANY EXPLAINS COURSE IN POLAND

Civil Administrator Lays Stress on the Extension of Local Self-Government.

RELIES ON BIG HARVESTS

Believes There Is No Danger of Famine—Russia Announces a Joint Relief Plan.

BERLIN, April 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Herr von Kries, chief of the civil administration of the occupied district of Russian Poland, has given the following interview to a correspondent of the Overseas News Agency:

"When we entered Poland the Russian civil officers had left the country with the troops. Since virtually no Poles had been employed in the civil administration, the country was without government, and was in a state of chaos.

"At the start, when the Germans held only one-third of the territory now occupied by them, they were able to feed the people on a very comfortable scale, since there was a fairly good crop in the barns. There was even an excess of food supplies over what the people needed. A change came, however, with the occupation of Warsaw, which has more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, and other large districts. Not only did this increase the exent of conquered territory by more than twice, but the Russians had burned all the houses for miles around and had destroyed whatever they found, leaving the country in a condition which is almost unimaginable. Everywhere were ruins, desolation, and anarchy.

"Thus it was that when the Polish population returned to what were formerly their homes they were compelled to live for a certain time in trenches, dugouts or wooden barracks hastily constructed for them by the Germans. Furthermore, it became necessary to feed the inhabitants of this larger district on supplies which had been available for only third of that area. This imposed a rather difficult task on the German Administration. Fortunately we succeeded in averting a catastrophe.

"We are certain that we can maintain the population on a safe living basis, although it is not super-abundant, until the next crops are harvested. Germany has taken care that the coming crop will be sufficient by supplying seed grain to the Poles and assisting them in other ways so as to enable the country to provide food for itself. It is a source of great satisfaction that the crop reports are excellent.

"That all this has been carried out successfully is due largely to self-government, which previously was unknown in Poland and was introduced by the Germans. We drew up city and county constitutions and the Poles, who now participate in the administration of the local Government, are, of course, ready to collaborate with the Germans in the interest of their countrymen. As the Russian civil officers had fled, we were able to advance in this direction only step by step.

"Formerly all the Judges were Russian. Now almost all the Justices of Peace are Polish citizens, natives of the country. In the higher courts the Polish element is steadily on the increase. We opened schools in which instruction is given in the Polish language. It is generally known that recently we opened the University of Warsaw, with instruction in Polish. We inaugurated university extension lectures to obtain teachers. Our object is to educate the Poles for self-government and thus enable them to take part to an increasing extent in the administration of the affairs of their own country.

"As to the food supply, we are able, as I said, to feed the people until the next harvest; that is, until Sept. 1. But inasmuch as it is necessary to proceed in an economical manner, it would have been of great service to the population if the projected American relief had not failed on account of the conditions imposed by Great Britain. Germany had declared readiness to give all guarantees that could be asked on the basis of international law, in order to make it certain that food supplies from America would not be used for Germany's advantage or requisitioned in Poland. The British Government, however, made conditions which it must certainly have known could not be complied with. One of these stipulations, which is contrary to international law, was that the German and Austro-Hungary armies of occupation should not be provisioned from Poland. The fact is that Germany has exported no food supplies from Poland in the current agricultural year, which can be proved. But Germany must decline to give up the right conceded by international law to provision the armies of occupation from the occupied territory.

"Furthermore, Germany cannot concede another British demand—which, by the way, is not clear—that Germany give a certain quantity of other goods as an offset to imported American grain.

"The British Government apparently is not conscious of the fact that Germany is able to feed the Polish population until the next harvest without outside assistance, and entered into the negotiations only because the people must be fed in a rather economical fashion and because Germany desired to show her good will toward the Poles.

"The Germans wish to avoid giving alms to the Poles. The retreating Russians destroyed the roads, railroads, bridges, and everything else necessary for the life of the country. Entire reconstruction must be undertaken, and 45,000 Polish workmen have been employed for months in building roads and many thousands have been employed at other work in order to alleviate public distress. They have thus obtained the opportunity to earn a living, which had been made impossible for the workmen engaged in various industries because the British had halted work in factories by prohibiting importation of raw materials."

THREE MORE VESSELS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

British Steamers Cardonia and Fairport and a Norwegian Ship the Victims.

LONDON, April 16.—London received reports of the sinking of three more ships today. The British steamship Cardonia was sunk on a torpedo, the crew being saved.

The British steamship Fairport is reported to have been sunk. She was unarmed.

Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamship Pusnastaff of Christiansand was sunk. She was going from Newcastle to Boulogne. The crew was saved.

The Cardonia was a vessel of 2,065 tons net. She sailed from Seattle on Nov. 9 for the United Kingdom.

The Pusnastaff is not mentioned in maritime records. The Fairport, 3,838 tons gross, was built in 1906, and owned in Newcastle. She sailed from Rio Janeiro on March 10 for an unnamed port.

T. N. PAGE AND WIFE SAIL.

Ambassador at Rome on Steamer St. Louis, Bound for New York.

LONDON, April 16. — The American steamship St. Louis sailed from Liverpool for New York at 9 o'clock last night with Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador at Rome, and Mrs. Page on board.

Mrs. Page is on the way to the bedside of her brother, who is seriously ill.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST

A Mortgage with 50% margin of safety is good; such Mortgage Guaranteed by our capital and surplus is better; and such Guaranteed Mortgage yielding 5% income is the best investment you can make.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

LAST WORD MAY GO TO BERLIN TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

tions," just received from New York. It bears the signatures of 500 Americans, including college Presidents, public men, and other notables. The document declares, at great length, that "we believe the welfare of that civilization for which Germany has done so much, demands that in this conflict Germany be defeated."

The Daily Telegraph in discussing the present feeling in the United States reaches the conclusion that "the passage from severance of friendly relations with Germany to active intervention in behalf of the Allies might prove short and easy."

"Public opinion in America," the newspaper adds, "though still far from unanimous, is certainly more disposed to support a strong line by the President than at any previous moment since the war began."

AUSTRIA WANTS NO BREAK.

Urging Berlin Against It and Hopes to Keep Our Friendship.

LONDON, Monday, April 17.—The Budapest correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"The negotiations between the United States and Germany are being eargerly followed in Austria-Hungary. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is vehemently opposing any policy likely to lead to a rupture with the United States. The question was discussed during the past week by the Austrian and Hungarian delegates who met at Budapest to continue the Ausgleich negotiations, and a decision was reached to take certain definite steps in Berlin.

"Moreover, it is stated, should a break occur Austria-Hungary will take no cognizance of it and will endeavor to continue friendly relations with the United States."

FIVE SHIPS HELD UP.

Swedish Liner Stockholm Among Those Taken to Kirkwall.

LONDON, April 14, 5:05 P. M., (delayed by Censor.)—The British authorities have taken into Kirkwall for examination the Swedish liner Stockholm, from Gothenburg for New York with passengers, mails, and a general cargo, and the Norwegian steamships Maud, New Orleans for Christiania, with a cargo of cottonseed oil and resin; Tromp, Baltimore for Copenhagen, with wheat and rye, and the Import, Baltimore for Skien, with wheat and rye.

The Swedish steamship Bolmen, New York for Copenhagen, has been taken to Leith.

Where Will Your Furs Spend the Summer?

There is a difference between simply storing your furs and having them *properly cared for* while they are in storage.

Every fur garment and every fur piece has an individuality, not only of style, but in the nature and condition of the fur.

This individuality is recognized by the experts in charge of the spacious, adequately equipped dry cold storage plant of H. Jaeckel & Sons, in Thirty-second street—the only location maintained by this establishment.

Your furs are stored and given individual attention, through the Summer, by specialists of long experience who are in charge of our own great stock of valuable furs.

Suggestions and estimates furnished for alterations

Telephone, Madison Sq. 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC. 16 W. 32nd STREET
(8 Doors from Fifth Avenue)
America's Leading Furriers

Rugs—Special Values

For Summer Homes—Porch and Living Rooms

REVERSIBLE WOOL RUGS in a fine variety of Patterns and Colorings, sizes from 3 x 6 ft., to 9 x 12 ft., very Unusual Values and worthy of a visit to see them.

BELGIAN FIBRE RUGS, strong and durable, good designs, large and small sizes. Prices very attractive.

REAL FRENCH CRETONNES for Hangings, Slip Covers and Cushions, pretty patterns, up-to-date colorings
25, 30, 35, 45 and 50 cents per yard

PORCH CUSHIONS, covered in Imported Cretonnes, also Embroidered Canvas and Sunfast materials at prices from
2.75 each

McGIBBON & CO.
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Hampton Furniture in the New Galleries

THE stately sincerity and dignity which so impressively distinguished the Manorial Living Halls of Elizabethan England were due not to the Furniture alone but also to the coffered ceilings, the lofty casemented windows and the picturesque panelings of time-mellowed oak.

In surroundings such as these, recalling the very atmosphere of those old-world rooms, are now displayed the Hampton Reproductions of old English Furniture—the gate-legged Table, the high-backed cane-seated Chairs and the carven Court-cupboards—which so faithfully reflect the forceful age in which their originals were fashioned.

Thus, in the New Building, suggestions may be gathered not only for the furniture but for the complete decorations and arrangements of the modern home.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

W. & J. SLOANE

It has become a growing custom to bestow
Wedding Gifts
of a useful as well as attractive nature.
Oriental Rugs, which can be secured from us at moderate prices, are offered in great variety, and provide gifts of practical utility and lasting beauty.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Women's Silk Suits

has been prepared for to-day (Monday). It will present several choice models (exclusively reserved to B. Altman & Co.) in dressy Long and Short Coat Suits, variously developed in taffeta, faille and gros de Londres, at the very special price of

$58.00

Sizes 34 to 46, inclusive. The colors featured are navy blue, gobelin, silver gray, green, taupe and brown, as well as black.

(Alterations can be completed before Easter)

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

An Extraordinary Offering of Imported Dress Taffetas

38 and 39 inches wide, will be an event of special interest to-day. It will comprise over 8,000 yards of choice quality Taffeta Silks, in an assortment of sixty of the fashionable colors as well as in black, special at

$1.78 per yard

This Sale affords a rare opportunity for purchasing this season's most desirable silk fabric at a decided saving in price.

Fifth Avenue, New York

Easter in A Saks Cutaway Coat and Vest

will cost a man $25, $28 or $38 and be well worth it!

¶ A cutaway should be a star performer.

¶ It is in its nature radically different from the average sack model, and therefore any fault in its lines or its fit is more susceptible to criticism.

¶ The newest Saks Cutaway this Easter is a one-button proposition.

¶ Hardly gets thru rolling at the lapels before it dips gracefully over the hips.

¶ Snug in the blades, tight in the waist, fits everywhere, girts nowhere.

¶ Black, or Oxford, braided at three prices, and silk lined at $28 and $38.

Fine Striped Trousers
$7 to $14

The higher-priced varieties are imported London three-quarter trouserings. But whether domestic or imported, beauty of design is common to them all. They are the richest, choicest weaves ever shown for cutaway wear.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

NUTTINGS
The Boys' Store

Baseball announces the arrival of Spring.
We're right with the Boys.

Here's the Boys' store. Here are the suits for them to play in, study in, dress up in, and live in with comfort and enjoyment.

Nothing slighted in our Boys' clothing.

The Boys' trade today means the future success of our store.

Boys' Suits
with extra pants
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500 AMERICANS SEND 'ADDRESS' TO ALLIES

Many Prominent Men Sign a Document Affirming Sympathy with the Entente's Cause.

BELGIAN INVASION A 'CRIME'

Signers, Not Unmindful of Germany's Services, Say They Believe Her Defeat Is Demanded.

BOSTON, April 16.—An "Address to the People of the Allied Nations," bearing the signatures of 500 Americans, was made public today.

The names signed to the "Address" represent forty-two States of the Union. Of the total of 500, over 150 are business men or lawyers. These include former members of National and State Governments, the Judiciary, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

The clerical profession is represented by thirty-two Bishops and other clergymen.

Many members of the Faculties of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Illinois, Chicago, Northwestern, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Dartmouth, besides authors, actors, painters, sculptors, and architects, are also on the list.

The address reads as follows:

"To the People of the Allied Nations:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, send to you, the people of the nations of the Triple Entente and your allies, this message:

"Our judgment supports your cause and our sympathies and our hopes are with you in this struggle. In saying this we are confident that we are expressing the convictions and feelings of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

"Since the beginning of the present terrible world-conflict there have not been lacking in America individual expressions of ardent sympathy with the cause of Great Britain, France, and their Allies, and horror and detestation of the methods employed by the Teuton confederates in the conduct of the war. Patriotic Americans, however, while individually in public and in private expressing their views—which have also found voice abundantly in the daily press in all parts of the country—have hitherto hesitated to unite in any more formal statement, at first because they looked to the Government to speak, and later for fear of embarrassing the Government in the difficult negotiations growing out of German offenses, and in its endeavor to maintain that official neutrality which it has felt impelled to uphold, in the hope that through neutrality it could best support the tottering pillars of international law, and aid in preserving—to use the President's phrase—'the foundations upon which peace can be rebuilt.'

"The time has come, however, if indeed it has not long since passed, when Americans owe it to themselves to express more publicly and more formally their sympathies and their judgment. Even as we have always held ourselves as a nation free to express openly our sympathies with peoples struggling for their liberties, so now we have the duty of at least making clear our solidarity of sentiment with those who are struggling to preserve the liberties of the world and the highest ideals of civilization.

"In the face of the great moral questions involved, the right solution of which is vital to the whole future course of civilization, the American conscience cannot remain silent. It cannot run the risk of appearing to be neutral-minded without injury to its own integrity and its self-respect. For this reason it seems fitting and needful that American public opinion should receive some more collective expression.

"The main facts in the controversy have long been before us. The case of the Teutonic Allies, especially, has not lacked fullness of statement. The ablest German publicists and professors have presented the Austro-German contentions with great eloquence. Numerous German documents have been widely circulated, and an active, and sometimes insidious, German propaganda has been extensively carried on in the United States.

"The American judgment has been deliberately formed, and it is based very largely on a study of German documents, and of German statements as to the points at issue.

"The signers of this document are not unmindful of the great contributions, which Germany has in the past made to the common treasure of modern civilization; all of us acknowledge our debt to Germany; many of us have had the advantage of German education; some of us are of German blood. But the welfare of that civilization for which Germany has done so much, the higher interest of Germany herself, demand that in this conflict Germany and Austria shall be defeated. We confidently and hopefully look forward to that result.

"The invasion of Belgium we regard as a crime which can never be justified. It will remain a blot upon the history of Europe. The conscience of the American people cries out and protests against outrages upon civilization committed by your enemies, and against their methods of warfare that break the international laws of nations and the moral laws of humanity.

"The sanctity of treaties, the rights of small nations, the question as to whether militarism shall dominate civilization, are all involved in the final decision.

A peace which does not restore Belgium to the Belgian people and to their own government, which does not give them such indemnity as will allow them, so far as possible, to reconstruct their wasted cities and villages and restore again their ruined prosperity, a peace which does not recognize the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe, a peace which does not offer some guaranty that such a calamity as the present war shall not recur, a peace which does not insure these things, would be a disaster and not a blessing.

"It is because we believe that the success of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia will mean the restoration of Belgium and of Serbia and the suppression of militarism, that we ardently hope for that consummation. In that hope we believe the future of civilization to be involved."

Some of the Signers.

Among the signers are Lyman Abbott, Lawrence P. Abbott, the late James B. Angell, James M. Beck, Bishop E. M. Brewer, John Burroughs, F. R. Coudert, William A. Clark, George P. Edmunds, Charles S. Fairchild, Daniel C. French, Bishop T. F. Gailor, James R. Garfield, C. A. Griscom, Fairfax Harrison, George Harvey, John G. Hibben, Childe Hassam, W. D. Howells, W. De Witt Hyde, Robert Underwood Johnson, Guy Lowell, Percival Lowell, H. W. Mabie, Wayne MacVeagh, Brander Matthews, A. A. Michelson, Ernest F. Nichols, P. L. Olmstead, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Bliss Perry, Marsden J. Perry, E. C. Pickering, George Haven Putnam, Francis Rawle, Samuel Rea, James Ford Rhodes, Otis Skinner, Henry L. Stimson, Moorfield Storey, Lorado Taft, Booth Tarkington, Elihu Thomson, C. F. Thwing, Henry Watterson, Barrett Wendell, Everett P. Wheeler, George W. Wickersham, Talcott Williams, Owen Wister, Theodore S. Woolsey, Gifford Pinchot, Howard Elliott, W. B. Parsons, and Winston Churchill.

GEMS WORTH $10,000 GONE.

Chicagoan Lost Them, Ladies' Rings, and a Secret Search Is On.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Somewhere a missing sixteen-karat sapphire is flashing, worth, with other missing jewels, $10,000, and with great secrecy the police and a private detective agency are hunting for the gems. Nowhere appears any concern as to the identity of the person who is supposed to have taken the jewels from a room in the Illinois Athletic Club on or before March 12.

Charles F. Murphey, Treasurer of a Chicago wholesale commission company, lost the jewels. He was then resident at the club, being a bachelor. He notified the club officials on March 12 that he had been robbed of six ladies' dinner rings, including the sapphire-set ornament, but insisted that the police be not called in.

The club engaged the private detectives. Bellboys, attachés and even guests were quizzed. Murphey himself was questioned. Murphey said that the rings were his; that he had been in the custom of keeping them in a wall safe in his office; that, alarmed by the many thefts in Chicago, he had carried them to his room in the club over Sunday and had hidden them in a suit of clothes hanging in a closet, and that when he went to get them again they were gone.

Murphey asked the club to cancel the employment of the private detectives. This was done on Murphey's promise that he would engage the agency himself. This he did, and it was decided to offer a $2,000 reward. A circular was issued which gave no details, merely a description of the jewels, with the offer of a reward of $2,000 for the return of the gems.

The police investigated, two detectives being assigned. After they had talked with Murphey, it is said, they ceased looking for a robber and began looking for the jewels. All hands tonight refused to give any information; as for Murphey, it was said at the club that he moved away more than a month ago and had left no forwarding address.

The club officials could not explain about the missing jewels being ladies' rings.

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FRENCH SENATORS PRAISE OUR IDEALS

Hands Across the Sea Text of Talks at American Luncheon Club Gathering in London.

MANY NOTABLES ATTEND

Henry W. Thornton Presides at Entertainment for Franco-British Interparliamentary Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—The American Luncheon Club, an association of American citizens engaged in business in England, today entertained at the Savoy members of the Franco-British Interparliamentary Committee, which was created through the initiative of Franklin Bouillon, a French deputy, whose name bespeaks his claim to distinguished American ancestry. Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, was another of the French guests, among whom were Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Senator Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and editor of The Petit Journal; Georges Leygues and Charles Gardier. The last named is one of the young members of the Chamber of Deputies, who, after doing his full share of fighting in the earlier stages of the war, has been winning a notable position in the French Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs.

Some 250 persons sat down to luncheon, the great majority, of course, being American members of the club. One American visitor was General Francis V. Greene of Philippine fame. H. W. Thornton, the American manager of a British railroad, was Chairman and introduced the various speakers.

"It was a privilege," he said, "to affirm to the world our belief in the principles for which France and England are fighting. The spirit which animated Lafayette fills France today and is typified in the action of Lafayette's descendant, Marquis de Chambrun."

The speeches generally were applauded as much for what was implied as for what was said.

"We cannot forget," said de Chambrun, "that many of your young men are fighting under our flag."

"Our deep conviction," said Franklin Bouillon, "is that if we are to remain the ruling democracies of the world we must all join together to combat the forces of which German militarism is the expression. We know this is going to be a long fight and we are going through with it. You Americans will do what your nation thinks fit; we shall not stand in judgment upon your decision as to how best you can assist us in the struggle in which we are shedding our hearts' blood. We know that in this fight every true American heart is with us. Professor Baldwin's beautiful letter after the torpedoing of the Sussex showed us what America thinks. We know that America loves right and justice as we do. We know the day will come when we shall be fighting side by side, for blessed are they who thirst and hunger for justice."

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant spoke of "this great demonstration of liberalism and humanitarism, this meeting to welcome and encourage it."

"You Americans," he said, "are with us for many reasons. You are with us especially because you know we are fighting for an enduring peace, for those rights and liberties which alone can insure lasting peace."

Lord Sanderson and T. P. O'Connor were the British speakers. Mr. O'Connor, speaking for his friend and chief, John Redmond, said the great mass of Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic were heart and soul with the cause of the Allies, which represented the liberty of the individual, the progress of democracy, and the rights of small nations.

PLAN GREAT WAR GAME FOR TROOPS AT PANAMA

Five Thousand Men Under Gen. Edwards Will Study Defense of Pacific Entrance.

PANAMA, April 16.—Army manoeuvres on an extensive scale will be undertaken this week as part of the annual Spring training of the American troops on the isthmus. It is understood that virtually all the mobile troops, probably numbering 5,000, will participate.

Problems involving the defense of the Pacific entrances to the canal will be undertaken. The war games will be in direct charge of Brig. Gen. Clarence E. Edwards, commander of the Canal Zone, who will have with him a large staff. Tons of supplies have already been transported to the vicinity of Chorrera, where the most important features of the games will be worked out.

Much secrecy is maintained as regards the real object of the manoeuvres. No details have been announced and precautions are being taken to prevent them from becoming public. It is understood that the Pacific entrance to the canal was chosen for the operations because it is more accessible, owing to lack of rail transportation, due to the freight congestion on the isthmus.

Americans Banquet in Milan.

MILAN, Italy, April 16, (via Paris.)—The American Chamber of Commerce held its annual banquet last night. Norval Richardson, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, the American Consul General at Milan, the Presidents of the English and French Chambers of Commerce and well-known Italians were present.

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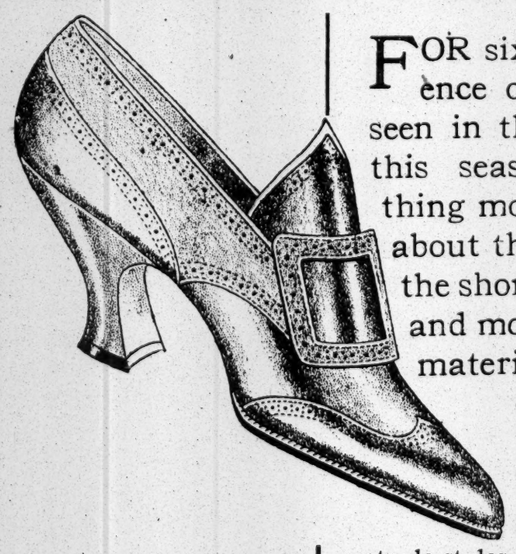

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Why does carbon in a motor make a motor run slow?
Why is it cooler after a storm?
How far will a stone sink in the deepest parts of the ocean?
How long has it been known that the earth is round?
Do you need a lens to take a picture with a camera?
Why does your nose get red in the cold?
Why is the sun hot?
Why does a razor edge get dull?
Why does dynamite explode?
Why do your ears feel queer when you go through a tunnel on a railroad train?
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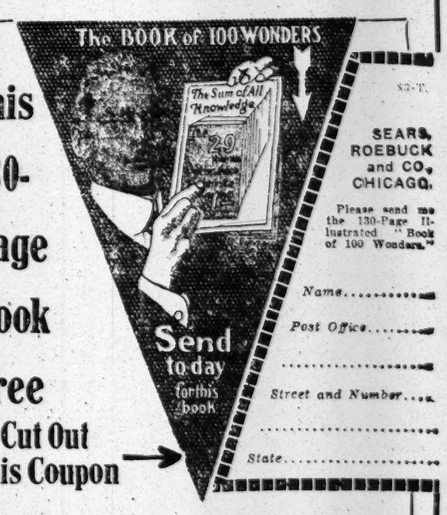

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WINE MESS DEFENSE OF FISKE PUBLISHED

Admiral Wrote Daniels One Bottle of Beer Doesn't Make a Drunkard.

HIS REFERENCE TO COCAINE

Disagreed with Secretary Over Navy Order and Defended Conduct of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The letter of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske protesting against Secretary Daniels's "wine mess" order, a disagreement over which virtually began the official estrangement between the Secretary and his former Aid for Operations, is to be printed in photographic form in the hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This letter figured recently in the Fiske-Daniels controversy, because the Secretary told the committee that Admiral Fiske declared naval officers might take to cocaine if denied their wine mess.

When the statement was made by Mr. Daniels, Rear Admiral Fiske wrote to the House committee asking to be allowed to appear again and testify. He said the reference to cocaine in the letter was merely incidental, and he had been put in a false light by Secretary Daniels. Chairman Padgett declined to permit Admiral Fiske further to air his controversy with Mr. Daniels, but agreed that the letter might be printed in the hearings.

The letter, made public tonight, was furnished to the Naval Committee by Secretary Daniels. It is dated May 27, 1914, and shows that Admiral Fiske strongly opposed the "wine mess" order for a number of reasons.

Admiral Fiske wrote that he believed he voiced the sentiments of 95 per cent. of the officers of the navy, including total abstainers and not excluding Chaplains of experience, in opposing the prohibition of the wine mess aboard ships. The abolition of the army canteen, he said, had had bad results.

Letter of Admiral Fiske.

Admiral Fiske's letter is as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington 27, 1914.

"From: The Aid of Operations.

"To: The Secretary of the Navy.

"Subject: Prohibition of wine and beer in ships and at naval stations.

"Referring to our verbal conversation of May 22 on this subject, and to your permission to speak to you further on the subject, I beg leave to present my views in writing, as I can do so more concisely than by word of mouth.

"I know that I do not speak for myself alone, but that I voice the belief of more than 95 per cent. of the officers of the navy, including many officers who are total abstainers, and not excluding chaplains of experience. I am sure that my opinion is shared by the officers of the army; and so far as I can judge, from what is said to me and written to me by civilians, both in public life and private life, my opinions are those of a very large majority of the influential people of the country. The evil effects of the abolition of the 'canteen' in the army are too well known to need more than a mention.

"In my opinion the prohibition of wine and beer on board ships and at naval stations would be a very serious mistake for the following reasons:

"(a) Such prohibition is unnecessary.

"(b) It would not increase the temperateness of the officers.

"(c) It will increase the difficulties of maintaining discipline.

"(d) It would impair the military efficiency of the service.

Navy Free from Intemperance.

"Referring to (A,) I think the prohibition unnecessary because while there are many causes which prevent the efficiency of the navy from reaching the mark naval officers all aspire to, intemperance is not one of them. The officers of the navy are the only body of men who study its welfare profoundly, not superficially. Enlisted men for the most part continue in the service but a very short time, but the officers of the navy spend their lives in the navy, and in some cases their fathers and grandfathers did before them.

"Many civilians take an active interest in the navy; but their interest, while sincere and patriotic, cannot reasonably be expected to inform them as to what is best for the service. Most of them recognize the fact that the navy is a profession as clear-cut as that of medicine, so that its officers are the only ones who can know what is best practically for the peculiar conditions in the navy. In all of the discussions of the Naval Institute and the War College, and in other meetings of naval officers, I cannot recall a single instance in which intemperance was mentioned as a factor existing in such a degree as to injure the efficiency of the navy.

"In this connection, I beg leave to call the attention of the Secretary to the following statement in the published letter of the Surgeon General:

"'The prohibition of alcohol to the men has rendered alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity. Surely the officers should be in all respects models for the enlisted men in duty, habits and deportment; and the examples of officers drinking on board ship as fostered by the wine mess and the numerous courts-martial of officers for drunkenness and the effects of alcohol are destructive of discipline and morale, bad for the enlisted men and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service.'

Wrong Impression Created.

"This statement was published in many newspapers, practically all over the United States. I think I am not wrong in saying that there went into the minds of persons who read this statement—man, woman or child—an impression that the officers of the United States Navy drank more than they should, and that the Surgeon General of the Navy found it necessary to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact. The reputation of the Navy suffered in the minds of every single person who read the statement; every single officer in the United States Navy was injured by that statement.

"The only possible justification for the statement and for its publication throughout the world would be that the statement was true. If the statement were true I would have nothing to say, and the officers of the navy and their friends and families would feel no sense of indignation, but the statement is not true.

"Alcoholism among the enlisted men is not 'a negligible quantity.' Officers are 'models for the enlisted men in duty, habits, and deportment.' The examples of officers drinking, 'numerous courts-martial of officers for drunkenness,' and 'the effects of alcohol,' as used on board our ships, are not 'destructive of discipline and morale, bad for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service.'"

Discussing the first reason, Admiral Fiske said that while there were many causes contributing to naval inefficiency, intemperance was not one of them. He reminded the Secretary that officers of the navy were in it as a life work, while enlisted men serve for short periods.

"Most officers recognize the fact that the navy is a profession as clear cut as that of medicine," Admiral Fiske wrote. "So its officers are the only ones who can know what is best practically for the peculiar conditions in the navy. In all the discussions of the Naval Institute and the War College, and in other meetings of naval officers, I cannot recall a single instance in which intemperance was mentioned as a factor existing in such a degree as to injure the efficiency of the navy.

"In this connection I beg to call the attention of the Secretary to the following statement in the published letter of the Surgeon General."

Would Have Officers Be Models.

Admiral Fiske then quoted the statement of the Surgeon General that prohibition of alcohol to the men had made alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity, and that "surely the officers should be in all respects models for the enlisted men on duty."

Reference also was made by the Surgeon General to "examples of officers drinking on board ship as fostered by the wine mess and numerous courts-martial of officers for drunkenness."

Admiral Fiske wrote that this statement injured the reputation of the navy and created a false impression in the public mind about the habits of naval officers. There was no justification for that statement, he added.

Admiral Fiske continued: "Alcoholism among the enlisted men is not 'a negligible quantity.' Officers are 'models for the enlisted men in duty, habits, and deportment.' The examples of officers drinking, 'numerous courts-martial of officers for drunkenness,' and the 'effects of alcohol' (as used on board our ships) are not 'destructive of discipline and morale, bad for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service.'

"Drunkenness exists among enlisted men in a very much greater degree than among the officers. The large majority of offenses of all kinds punished on board our ships are caused by drinking by enlisted men. Nearly all of this drinking is done on shore, and cannot be controlled by naval regulations.

One Bottle Doesn't Make a Drunkard.

"The fact that an enlisted man is not now allowed to have one bottle of beer for dinner (only one was allowed formerly, brought alongside in port by the bumboat) has not improved their sobriety because it cannot alter at all the fact that one bottle of beer never made a man drunk or intoxicated, and the men can get drunk (and very drunk, indeed) when they go ashore. As to the officers, careful observation and comparison have led me to the conclusion that there is less intemperance among them than among equal number of men of like station in civil life.

"Regarding (B) I have never known a case of drunkenness aboard ship due directly to the wine mess. People rarely get drunk on wine or beer. It is difficult to do so. In practically every case when an officer has become intoxicated it has been on whisky, or something like whisky, such as brandy, usually on shore. This being the case, the prohibition of wine and beer on our ships will not decrease the amount of drinking of whisky, but will tend to increase it, for the obvious reason that officers desiring to drink will go ashore and drink stronk cocktails, with no official restraining influence, instead of staying aboard ship and drinking wine or beer under the eyes of brother officers, and amid conditions distinctly discouraging to excess.

His Reference to Cocaine.

"Regarding (C) the effect of the suggested order, the effect would be to divorce officers from their ships, an unfortunate effect, because we have always tried to get officers to regard their ships as their homes. Another effect would be the increased temptation to officers to secrete whisky in their rooms, and to drink whisky (a most dangerous thing) instead of wine or beer. Another effect would be an increased temptation to use cocaine and other drugs.

"This danger is real—not imaginary. Many people crave stimulants of some sort, and if they cannot get what they prefer will take anything they can get. Cocaine takes up little space and is very convenient. Its use among enlisted men has increased since they were prohibited a daily bottle of beer.

"Regarding (D) I most respectfully call the attention of the Secretary to the fine state of efficiency of naval officers at present as shown by their splendid work in Mexico within the last month. This is due to the fine spirit of the officers themselves. Without this spirit no amount of regulations can avail. This spirit is a very fine spirit, and a beautiful one, and everything that impairs it will injure the service.

"Napoleon has been quoted as replying to a Colonel who was excusing some poor work by complaining of the bad quality of his regiment that 'there are no poor regiments but often poor Colonels.' This was his method of stating that as the leaders are—the officers—so will be the followers—the men. This is more distinctly true of a navy than of an army, because a ship's officers and men are much more bound up together than a regiment is; and the efficiency of the ship flows directly from the spirit of the officers.

"To hold our officers up to the country as a body of men lacking in self-control necessary for the performance of their duty, which would be done by making an order of the kind suggested, would be to strike directly at their dignity as men and lower their pride in themselves and their calling.

Poor Way to Attain Obedience.

"The enthusiasm and cheerful obedience necessary to the best efficiency have never been attained by such methods. The officers of the navy are a dignified and high-minded set of gentlemen. Their ideals and standards will compare more than favorably with those of average men in civil life. Such of them as I have heard speak about the suggested order regard it as an unmerited indignity, an act of disrespect to a set of men most of whom are of settled (and good) habits, and many of whom have grown gray in their honored profession.

"This being the condition, it must follow that the effect of the order, if issued, will be to impair efficiency; a sense of injustice always does. And while the officers of the navy may always be relied upon to do their duty, they may be tho more relied upon for an initiative and zeal if their pride in themselves is not weakened.

"As a very minor matter, there would be inconvenience which the proposed regulation would cause in intercourse with foreign diplomatic, military, and naval officials. Whether right or wrong, the world custom is to wine and dine in the exchange of official courtesies. Our officers, if the proposed regulation is issued, will be placed in the embarrassing dilemma of either declining a glass of wine when tendered as an ordinary and usual courtesy by a well-meaning foreign host, or of accepting the wine—international custom exacts that it shall be accepted even if not drunk—knowing that when the courtesy is returned, as it must be, whether in the form of a call or a dinner, they will be unable to respond in the same manner—in the manner made usual among the politer nations."

NAVAL SHIP AS FREIGHTER.

Chilean Transport Maipo Arrives Gunless with $900,000 Cargo.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16. — The Chilean naval transport Maipo dropped anchor here today, commanded by Captain Diaz Palacios of the Chilean navy. The gun carriers had been removed and the guns left behind in Chile, said Captain Palacios, who declared fear of breaking neutrality laws was the cause. On board were thirty officers of the Chilean navy, many of them ensigns with their commissions just signed.

The Maipo is the first Chilean ship here in two years. Because of the scarcity of ships, the plan of sending the transport here both as a training ship and a freighter was decided on. The ship brought a $900,000 cargo of nitrate of soda from Valparaiso for a New York firm.

GRAND JURY TO HEAR WIRE SPYING CHARGE

Thompson Committee Also May Investigate the Tapping of Priests' Telephones.

WHITMAN DEFENDS STRONG

Denies He Was Party to Eavesdropping — Burlingame Has Bill to Make the Practice Illegal.

Following the charge that the telephones of some of the most eminent members of the Catholic clergy in this city had been tapped by the police under orders from members of the city administration, Senator A. W. Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn has decided to introduce a bill at Albany today prohibiting such practices.

The evidence of eavesdropping will be reduced to affidavits today at the office of Alfred J. Talley, and will then be turned over to District Attorney Swann with a request for action by the Grand Jury. The evidence that William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, used at the charities hearings information obtained by eavesdropping on telephone conversations will be corroborated, it was said yesterday, by statements emanating from inside the Police Department. It was learned yesterday that one of the first intimations that the wire-tapping was being done came to the ears of Catholic priests through an employe of the city who had conscientious scruples against practicing this character of espionage against the Chancery office of the New York diocese.

The affidavits which will be made before Mr. Talley today will allege that nine telephones, and possibly more, were tapped by the police in order to get facts to use in behalf of Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and against his opponents at the charities inquiry. It will be charged that the assignment of the police to this work came from the City Hall.

Nine Telephones Mentioned.

The nine telephones alleged to have been tapped are those of the Chancery office, of Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the New York diocese; the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. James J. Higgins, Supervisor of Catholic Charities in Brooklyn; the Rev. William B. Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter, Dean Potter, William S. Butler, counsel for the Catholic side of the charities inquiry, and Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

The Rev. William B. Farrell said yesterday that the use by William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, of information alleged to have been obtained by wire-tapping, would be called to the attention of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, with a request for an investigation. When Mr. Hotchkiss was asked yesterday if he would make a statement regarding the charges of wire-tapping, he said: "I will say positively nothing."

Some of those who had asked for the Grand Jury investigation yesterday considered the matter of asking Senator George F. Thompson of the Thompson Legislative Committee to call witnesses before the committee regarding these charges. The telephone service is under the control of the up-State Public Service Commission, and comes within the scope of the inquiry before the Thompson Legislative Committee. Senator Thompson will be asked to investigate the wire-tapping, unless it appears that hearings on the subject before his committee will interfere with the Grand Jury inquiry, which is contemplated by District Attorney Swann.

Strong Watches Developments.

A separate investigation may be made by Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who conducted the charities investigation under appointment by Governor Whitman. Mr. Strong said yesterday:

"Whether the commission will make an investigation of the charges of wire-tapping depends on developments. I cannot say any more on the subject at present."

The Rev. James J. Higgins, Supervisor of Catholic Charities in Brooklyn, said yesterday:

"I attended nearly all of the hearings in the charities investigation, and I soon became convinced that many of the questions asked could have been suggested only by information obtained by wire-tapping. This was verified again and again by traps which were set by holding mock telephone conversations, in which subjects were brought up which could have reached the ears of those prosecuting the investigation only by wire-tapping. Again and again they were caught by this device.

"For instance," said Dr. Higgins, "where did Mr. Hotchkiss get his information regarding telephone calls sent to me by Mr. Hebbard over private telephone wires and from pay stations. During the cross-examination of Mr. Hebbard Mr. Hotchkiss was particular to ask him if the name of 'Ryan' was assumed by Father Farrell during the telephone conversation. This is an example of the kind of traps into which Mr. Hotchkiss fell."

It was suggested by one of those interested in the wire-tapping charges yesterday that information alleged to have been obtained by eavesdropping was used boldly in order that it might afterward be asserted that those who employed wire-tappers made no bones of the fact and felt themselves to be legally justified in doing so.

Political Leaders Interested.

The wire-tapping charges have interested some prominent Republican politicians in Brooklyn, and it was through them that the request for the introduction of an anti-wire-tapping bill was made to State Senator Burlingame. Word was received yesterday by those who were in communication with Senator Burlingame that he would have a conference with Senator Elon R. Brown on the bill this morning and that the bill might be made a part of the Republican program. On the other hand, those who will be active in pushing the matter in this city will be organization Democrats—District Attorney Swann and Alfred J. Talley, a prominent Democrat who handled District Attorney Swann's campaign.

WHITMAN UPHOLDS STRONG.

Says Commissioner Never Authorized Tapping of Telephone Wires.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Governor Whitman tonight denied emphatically that Commissioner Strong, who is conducting the Governor's charities investigation, had authorized the tapping of the telephone wires of Catholic clergymen or of any one else in New York City.

Senator Burlingame of Brooklyn, a Republican, has announced that tomorrow night he will introduce a bill expressly forbidding the police to tap telephone wires to gain information. Such a measure has small chance of passage at this late date in the session. Senator Burlingame's proposed action is due to reports that the telephone wires of Cardinal Farley and other Catholic dignitaries were tapped for the purpose of gaining information in connection with the Strong inquiry.

Governor Whitman was asked tonight if he placed any confidence in the reports.

"I am perfectly confident that no telephone wires were tapped at the insistation of or with the knowledge of Mr. Strong," he said. "In fact, I may say that I know that they were not. Of course, such a thing is outrageous and should not be contenanced."

The Governor was asked if he ever knew of such procedure on the part of the police, or of any other public authority.

"I don't say that the thing was never done," he replied, "but I do not believe a self-respecting official would do it."

White Returns for Mine Meeting.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers returned to this city yesterday from Albia, Iowa, where he had gone to be with his mother, who is dying. Mr. White's return will hasten an agreement between the anthracite coal operators and labor representatives, who have been negotiating in subcommittee since last February for a new wage scale. It is expected that a definite proposal by the operators will be made this morning.

Sick Poor Sisters to Have Hospital.

The Nursing Sisters of the Sick Poor are collecting funds for the erection of a free hospital for the poor of all classes regardless of race or creed. For thirty-eight years the sisters have carried on work among the sick poor in their own homes, going out every morning with broths, fresh eggs, and other nourishment which the sick otherwise would seldom get. The new hospital has the indorsement of Cardinal Farley.

PICKED WRONG ANTAGONIST

Big Chauffeur Didn't Know Other Man Was "Knockout Brown."

"Knockout Brown," formerly a lightweight champion pugilist and now Valentine Braun, a farmer of Arlington, N. J., came into his own again yesterday afternoon when he thrashed the giant chauffeur of a jitney bus in Harrison, N. J.

The jitney was returning from Newark with an overflow load of residents of Harrison and Kearney, when the chauffeur, who is more than six feet in height and weighs 200 pounds, became abusive and used objectionable language. Braun remonstrated with him and the big man dared him to get out of the bus. "If you don't, I'll throw you out," he added.

The former pugilist met him more than half way. They both stepped into the road at the same time, and then the big man rushed. The passengers, who feared that the big man would kill their champion, called out to Braun to run. But Braun did not. Instead, a number of things happened to the big man in rapid succession, and when it was over he was lying on the road begging for mercy.

After being assured that Braun would not hit him again, he crawled back to his seat and drove his passengers to their homes without another word. He even blew the horn as softly as possible.

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The Safe Deposit Vault of the Harriman National Bank is open from 8:00 o'clock A. M. until 12:00 Midnight every business day of the year, and it seems almost superfluous to dwell upon the extraordinary convenience which this places at the disposal of customers.

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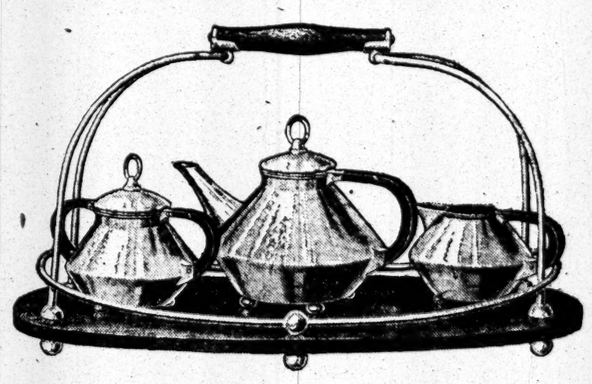

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The prospective Bride takes greatest delight in the gifts which create their own function of usefulness and add dignity and atmosphere to the new home.

Silver-plated Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, with ebonized handles and knobs; also Ebony Tray, with silver-plated handle—set, complete, as shown above, $19.50.

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ROSARY HILL HOME, HAWTHORNE, N. Y.

Hitherto so generously supported by charitable donations for the care of destitute cancer cases, is now without means for its thirty-five men and women. The servants of relief for incurable cancer, in charge of these sufferers, would rejoice if this little card proved a successful substitute for a "whirlwind campaign." We beg for help.

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP,
O. S. D., Superioress.

NEW YORK THIEVES BECOMING THRIFTY

Report by Swann Shows Half Those Tried Want Lawyers Who Serve Gratis.

COURT APPOINTS COUNSEL

Many Attorneys of Prominence Are Compelled, Without Fees, to Take Criminal Cases.

Economy is becoming prevalent among thieves. Instead of spending every cent they have on their trials, many defendants charged with crime are taking advantage of opportunities to save money. Nearly half the prisoners tried here now accept free counsel offered by the State on the ground that they cannot afford to pay for the services of a lawyer, according to the annual report of the District Attorney's office which has just been published. Whereas in 1906 the court had to assign only 331 lawyers as counsel for 2,543 defendants, in 1915 counsels assigned to 3,728 defendants numbered 1,495.

With the increase in the demand for free counsel more and more lawyers have been forced to do work in the criminal courts, a kind of practice which many dislike and are anxious to avoid. Not only do the courts assign young law school graduates who are seeking experience, but frequently lawyers of prominence and experience are called upon to defend nondescript pickpockets or other offenders. As an officer of the court, the lawyer must accept the assignment, no matter how much labor or time the case for which he will not receive a penny may consume.. Only last week former District Attorney Perkins was assigned by the court to defend an 18-year-old boy charged with manslaughter.

Statistics show that thieves charged with crime, especially where they come before the court with previous convictions against them, are not so anxious to put in a defense as to strike a bargain with the court on the matter of sentence. Hence counsel becomes a mere formality. Most any one will do, and if the court gives them counsel free of charge they accept him gladly.

The annual report of the District Attorney's office, containing the record for the last months of District Attorney Perkins's administration showed that there had been a total of 3,728 convictions in 1915, and in all 5,634 indictments. Of those indicted 409 were acquitted either by the verdict of a jury or by direction of the court. In addition, there were 278 actions disposed of by forfeitures of bail, defendant being declared insane, or indictments being superseded. From this record it appeared that the ratio of convictions as compared with the total number of indictments disposed of was 66.17. The total number of actions disposed of in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, the Court of General Sessions and by the Grand Juries was 7,227.

The average number of persons confined at one time in the City Prison awaiting trial in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court or the Court of Special Sessions or awaiting the action of the Grand Jury was 270. The highest number at any time during the year was 439, and the lowest number 170.

In the Court of Special Sessions there were disposed of 9,425 actions for misdemeanors, which resulted in 7,585 convictions, 2,206 being upon trial and 5,380 pleading guilty. There were 1,050 acquittals and 810 discharges and other dispositions. In the Bureau of Special Sessions Informations there were received during the year from committing magistrates 9,535 cases, in 8,203 of which the defendants were held for trial, and in 1,332 of which the defendants were discharged by the Magistrate. During the same period the bureau has drawn and filed in the Court of Special Sessions 9,537 informations and discharges, based upon the complaints received during the year or pending from the year preceding.

On the question of nationality the District Attorney's report showed that Italy led last year with 3,635 offenders. Russia had 2,499 and Austria 1,161. The single men outnumbered the married lawbreakers by about two to one in 1915. There were 2,484 single men before the courts charged with crime and 1,244 married men. The total for ten years showed 22,331 single men as compared to 9,492 married men.

In the last ten years not one woman has been convicted of either first or second degree murder. In that time, however, seventeen women have been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree.

During 1915 witnesses traveled 70,376 miles to attend trials of criminal cases in this county. This involved a cost to the county of $14,548 in fees and mileage. The total amount of bail bonds passed by the Bond Department in 1915 amounted to $5,468,200. There were 326 witnesses in the Houses of Detention, and their stay there cost the county $24,875.

BIBLE TRADE DISTURBED.

Advance in Price of Paper Doubles Cost of Testaments.

Alarm obtains among publishers of religious books and periodicals over the advances in prices of paper, ink, leather, and glue. Purchasing Agent Jennings of the Methodist Book Concern says its bills for white paper alone will advance this year by $130,000, and that ink, leather, and glue will increase the sum to $150,000. An immediate effect is the decrease in the grants of pensions to aged ministers, who receive profits from the concern's business.

The American Bible Society has just issued a statement explaining to handlers of Bibles its inability to fill orders promptly, owing to advances in prices and hindrances in railroad shipments. It is stated that the 2-cent Testaments will cost twice as much as formerly.

The Easter Bible, prayer book, and hymnal trade, always large, is seriously handicapped this year, both by supply and by price.

Easter music is said not to be much affected. Orders for it were given long ago. More than in any previous Easter year, music will be American both in composition and in manufacture. The German supply of Easter carols is wholly cut off, and the English in great measure so. English composers have gone to the war, or are in no mood to write music. A result is that American composers are having everything their own way.

MUTINY SUCCESSFUL, LINER BRAZOS SAILS

Because of Passenger and Mail Contracts Company Grants Wage Demands.

PROSECUTIONS ON RETURN

Federal Government to Proceed Against a Second Strike on Freighter Mongolia.

In order to carry out contracts with passengers and the United States Post Office, F. D. Mooney, the President of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company, decided yesterday morning temporarily to meet the demands for extra pay made by the crew of the Brazos on Saturday after the ship had left her pier in South Brooklyn and had started down the bay on her voyage to Porto Rico. At 10 o'clock Captain H. W. Barstow received orders to proceed to sea, and forty minutes later the steamship had left her anchorage near Liberty Island and was steaming out of the harbor.

It was understood, however, that the Federal Government would take steps for the punishment of the mutinous crew of the Brazos when she returns to New York from Porto Rico. Officials of the New York and Porto Rico line said it would not have been so bad if the firemen and sailors of the Brazos had refused to sign the ship's articles on Friday before the United States Shipping Commissioner, because there would have been time to discuss the question. Instead, however, they signed articles and conspired together to allow the Brazos to leave her pier with 152 passengers and mails on board and then to hold the Captain up for the extra wages as he was taking his ship out to sea.

Police Called to Mongolia.

The American Line steamship Mongolia, which was delayed in leaving her pier at the foot of West Sixteenth Street for higher wages, was detained in the harbor last night because the firemen and coal passers refused to go to sea with thirteen nonunion sailors who had been shipped to replace the men who had left the day before.

After loading a quantity of explosives in Gravesend Bay yesterday, the Mongolia was ready to sail at 6 o'clock when trouble started with the crew. Captain Emery Rice sent a wireless message ashore for the police and a patrol boat was hurried out to the ship. No arrests were made, but it was decided to send 130 union members of the crew ashore on a tug which had brought the longshoremen to aid in loading the explosives.

The strikers said that after they had refused to work with the non-union sailors Captain Rice ordered them to go on board the tug where they had to remain for several hours without food or drink.

The Captain told them that their act was mutiny, but the men declared that, as the Mongolia had not started on her voyage, they could not legally be called mutineers. After landing the strikers made an appointment to see the officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company this morning to see if a compromise could be effected.

When the firemen and sailors of the Mongolia struck work on Saturday morning the company agreed to pay the firemen $46 a month and the coal passers $40 a month, with 10 per cent. war risk, but declined to raise the pay of the seamen from $35 to $50 a month.

The Mongolia was scheduled to have sailed for London on Saturday at noon, but she did not leave her pier for Gravesend Bay until 6 o'clock that night because she had no firemen on board.

Three American steamships in the Atlantic trade are to sail this week for England—the New York on Wednesday and the Philadelphia and Korea on Saturday—and the officers expect trouble with the crews before sailing. As the Korea carries explosives to England, the wages of her crew will probably have to be increased, as were those on the Mongolian. That is, firemen will have $46 a month and coal passers $40, with an allowance of 10 per cent. a month war-risk money.

Factories Hiring Sailors.

American manufacturers who are making goods to be shipped abroad are crippling shipping facilities by hiring seamen away from ships and into factories, according to Dr. George Sidney Webster, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society of 76 Wall Street. He said yesterday:

"American industrial plants, which have greatly increased their output for export since the war started, have in many cases needed not so much skilled workmen as strong men who are reliable and more or less trained in the use of their hands.

"The average sailor fills these qualifications well, and, as a result, some manufacturers have been bidding sailors away from their ships. In consequence, it had been increasingly difficult for the shipping people to obtain competent men to sail the craft of all kinds which have been resurrected since the beginning of the war. The manufacturers who are responsible become the victims of their own policy when they cannot find the bottoms to ship their goods."

Dr. Webster said that a crew of fifty Filipino sailors who came to the society's home a short time ago after a long cruise quit their ship in a body and went to work in a munitions factory.

"This is a somewhat extraordinary instance," he said, "but we believe that such soliciting of sailors is going on continually."

TELL OF JEWS' NEED FOR MORE TEACHERS

Speakers at Institute Dedication Say Many Children Get No Instruction in Judaism.

RABBIS MUST HAVE HELP

Daily Training of the Young the Hope of the Faith—New Quarters Expected to Help the Work.

The new quarters of the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary on the fifth floor of the annex to the Hebrew Technical Institute in Stuyvesant Street were dedicated yesterday afternoon. The exercises were held in the Bloomingdale Auditorium of the Loeb Memorial Building, 36 Stuyvesant Street. The hall was well filled when the students in procession entered and took seats at the right of the platform.

The exercises were opened by the student choir singing Psalm 16. The speakers were Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Cyrus Adler, member of the Special Committee on Teachers Institute; Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan, Principal of the institute and instructor in religion and ethics.

Professor Kaplan spoke of the purposes of the institute, which is to train teachers of religion for Jewish children, both in the home and in the religious school.

"If Judaism is not to be a mystery to some and a memory to others," he said, "we must educate the young in the tenets and ideals of their faith. Children will be loyal to their faith when they are taught to understand and love it. We must have a school large enough to turn out from one to two hundred teachers in order to cope with the large Jewish child population now going uninstructed."

Thus far, he said, a few leading men in the community have been interested in the subject of competent teachers of religion, but now the moral and material support of the Jewish people is sought.

Mr. Schiff emphasized the need for trained teachers if Judaism is to continue to exist in this city. He spoke of the work of the students and he brought out the point that while the training of rabbis is an important work they must be assisted in the spread of religious knowledge by a corps of teachers who are able to give competent instruction to children daily. To do this work, he said, it is necessary to have teachers who possess culture and the professional qualifications necessary for imparting knowledge and molding character.

The importance of Jewish religious training for the young and the demand for competent teachers were the topics of the other speakers.

The fifth floor of the Hebrew Technical Institute was obtained by the Teachers' Institute through the generosity of the brothers and sisters of the late Professor Morris Loeb. In addition to a well lighted and equipped office there is a spacious and attractive room devoted to library uses. Max Rubin has donated $1,000 toward the establishment of an alcove in memory of his nephew, Herman Rubin, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Rubin, the parents of Herman Rubin, have contributed an additional $5,000, the income of which will be devoted toward the increase of the library, to be known as the Herman Rubin Memorial Library.

A course for teachers was established by the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1904. In 1908 Jacob H. Schiff donated to the seminary a fund of $50,000, the income of which was to go toward the maintenance of a school for the training of teachers to be conducted under the auspices of the seminary. To this fund Louis Marshall later added $10,000 in memory of his mother, Mrs. Zillie Marshall. The Teachers' Institute was organized in September, 1909, with a staff consisting of a principal and two instructors. It opened in rooms lent by the Uptown Talmud Torah, 132 East 111th Street, with an enrollment of 22 women and 12 men. It now has 125 enrolled students.

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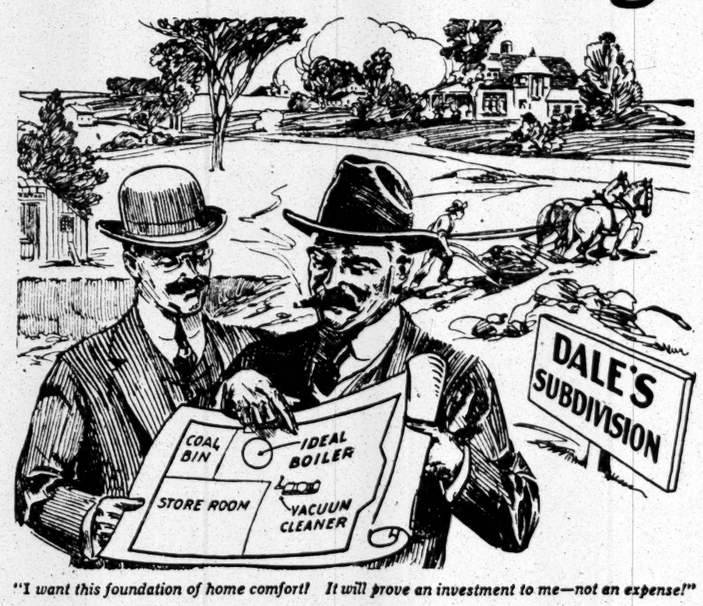

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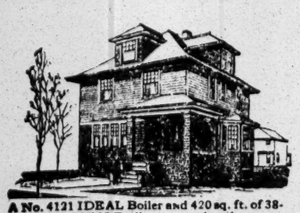

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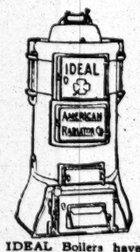

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Another great labor saver—stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at $150

You can wonderfully reduce house-labor and highly increase home health and cleanliness by use of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—sits in basement or side room; works through an iron pipe running to all floors; carries all dirt, dust, insects, and their eggs, etc., to sealed bucket in machine; cleans carpets, furnishings, walls, ceilings, clothing. Ask also for catalog (free). Inquiry puts you under no obligation to buy.

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The Best Built Truck in America

THERE is more *high grade material* in the Riker Motor Truck than in any other truck built in America.

It's an achievement to build a *stronger* truck that is also a *lighter* truck. It pays the owner both ways:—

Minimum cost for tire maintenance and depreciation—maximum life—*more work.*

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LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

PAPAL BULL URGES EQUALITY FOR JEWS

Head of Catholic Church Sends Strong Expression Against Religious Prejudice.

ANSWERS AMERICAN APPEAL

Louis Marshall Had Asked His Holiness to Intervene in Alleviating Persecution of Jews.

Strong expression of sympathy for the persecuted Jews, a prayer for the early restoration of peace, and a plea for observance of brotherly love, irrespective of religion, are contained in a letter received by the American Jewish Committee from the Vatican.

Through Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, an appeal was directed to Pope Benedict XV., pleading for his intercession in alleviating the persecution to which Jews in various lands have been subjected, and the reply, signed by Cardinal Gasparri, is strongly expressive of sympathy aroused in the Pope. The correspondence is as folows:

Your Holiness: The petitioners, who are citizens of the United States of America and adherents of the Jewish faith, have learned with increasing horror of the unspeakable cruelties and hardships visited upon their coreligionists in various belligerent lands since the outbreak of the present world conflict, far beyond the sufferings which this calamity has inflicted upon those of other faiths. And in addition to the ravages and destruction occasioned by the clash of the contending armies to all who come within the sphere of their hostilities, the Jews have been marked for special persecution and have been subjected to oppressive measures not borne by their compatriots of other creeds.

Passion and prejudice have been fomented against our unhappy brethren—frequently by those who bear the same political allegiance—until their lot has ceased to be endurable. In some of the lands where they have long resided their very neighbors are bent upon their annihilation, practicing against them the most refined cruelty, and in many instances by means of an economic boycott condemning them to literal starvation. We submit herewith ascertained facts which tell but in small part the hideous truth.

Ask Pontiff for Succor.

Fully persuaded that had your Holiness been acquainted with these facts the Holy See would at once have exercised the profound moral, ethical, and religious influence with which the Roman Catholic Church is endowed upon those who regard your Holiness as their shepherd, but who have unfortunately participated in this persecution. With all due veneration we now approach the supreme Pontiff, for succor in this the bitter hour of our need, knowing the exemplary humanity for which your Holiness is justly distinguished. It is our sincere prayer that the occasion may be deemed a fitting one for resort to the authority vested in the sovereign of the great Roman Catholic hierarchy, to urge his Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and priests to admonish their flocks to hold in abhorrence these acts of persecution, of prejudice, and of cruelty, which have overwhelmed our unfortunate brethren.

We recall with admiration and gratitude that on many occasions in the past some of the revered predecessors of your Holiness have under like conditions extended protection to those of the Jewish faith, in the interest of right and justice. Appreciating the transcendent importance which the entire civilized world attaches to any utterance from so exalted a source of morality and wisdom as that which your Holiness represents, we confidently express the hope that timely action be taken by the Vatican to the end that the suffering under which millions of our brethren in faith are weighed down may be terminated by an act of that humanity to which your Holiness is so passionately devoted, and that the cruel intolerance and the unjust prejudice which have been aroused against them may forever vanish before this glorious exercise of your supreme moral and spiritual power.

We beg your Holiness to believe us to be your most respectful petitioners.

The American Jewish Committee.
LOUIS MARSHALL, President.
Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Strauss, Mayer Sulzberger, Cyrus Adler, J. L. Magnes, Julian W. Mack, Julius Rosenwald, Isaac W. Bernheim, Harry Cutler, Jacob H. Hollander, Samuel Dorf, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, A. Leo Weil, and Isador Sobel.

The reply from the Pope follows:

Secretary of State to His Holiness.
From the Vatican.

Gentlemen: The Supreme Pontiff has with interest taken notice of the letter bearing date Dec. 30, 1915, which you have been pleased to address to him in the name of the 3,000,000 Jewish citizens of the United States of America, in order to communicate to him generally the treatment to which your coreligionists complain that they have been exposed in various regions, and at the same time you have requested him to interpose the weight of his supreme moral and spiritual power in order that these sufferings may be terminated by an act of that humanity to which the Holy Father is so passionately devoted.

The Supreme Pontiff is unable to express himself concerning the special facts referred to in the memorandum submitted with your letter, but in principle, as the head of the Catholic Church, which, faithful to its divine doctrine and to its most glorious traditions, considers all men as brethren and teaches them to love one another, he will not cease to inculcate the observance among individuals as among nations of the principles of natural right, and to reprove every violation of them. This right should be observed and respected in relation to the children of Israel as it should be as to all men, for it would not conform to justice and to religion itself to derogate therefrom solely because of a difference of religious faith.

Moreover, in his paternal heart, pained by the spectacle of the existing horrible war, the Supreme Pontiff feels in this moment more deeply than ever the necessity that all men shall recollect that they are brothers and that their salvation lies in the return to the law of love, which is the law of the gospels. He also desires to interest to this end all who, especially by reason of the sacred attributes of their pastoral ministrations, are able to bring efficient aid to this important result.

In the meantime, his Holiness rejoices in the unity which in civil matters exists in the United States of America among the members of different faiths and which contributes so powerfully to the peaceful prosperity of your great country. He prays to God that peaceful peace may at length appear for the happiness of that humanity of which you truly say the Holy Father is the guardian.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my most distinguished and devoted sentiments.

(Signed.) P. CARDINAL CASPARRI.

Herman Bernstein, who becomes editor of The American Hebrew today, says of Cardinal Gasparri's letter:

"Among all the Papal Bulls ever issued with regard to Jews throughout the history of the Vatican there is no statement that equals this direct, unmistakable plea for equality for the Jews, and against prejudice upon religious grounds. The bull issued by Innocent IV., declaring the Jews innocent of the charge of using Christian blood for ritual purposes, while a remarkable document was, after all, merely a statement of fact, whereas the present statement by Pope Benedict XV. is a plea against religious prejudice and persecution."

BOY SCOUT'S ALARM SAVES TWO WOMEN

Geo. Schaefer's Whistle Brought Detective, Who Disarmed an Intruder.

BATTLE IN A DARK HALL

Electrician, Seeking His Wife, Carried Two Loaded Revolvers and Tried to Use Them.

Joseph Ahrens of 14 Grand Avenue, Jersey City, went to the apartment of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Schaefer, at 1,817 Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, Queens Borough, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, to induce his wife, Clare, aged 26, to return to his home. He took two loaded revolvers along. Mrs. Ahrens had left him last Monday.

Mrs. Schaefer was aroused by a knock at the door, and, peering through a glass panel, she saw her son-in-law standing there, with a revolver grasped in each hand.

"I have come for my wife," he announced. "Let me in, or I'll break in and shoot up the place."

Mrs. Schaefer sprang away from the door, and an instant later she heard the glass panel smashed, as Ahrens, clubbing one of his revolvers, drove it through the pane. Then she heard him trying to force open the door, and she ran to the bedroom of her son George, a Boy Scout.

"Get help, or we'll all be killed," she cried, "but don't go near the door or you'll be shot."

George's wits worked quickly. He sprang up, got his Boy Scout whistle, and, going to a front window, blew it with all his might.

A block away Detective Patrick Fitzgibbons of the Twelfth Inspection District heard the signal, and ran to the house.

"There's an armed man trying to break into our apartment," cried Mrs. Schaefer, who stood at the window beside her son.

Drawing his pocket stick, Fitzgibbons sprang up the steps and into the hall. Ahrens saw him coming and fled upstairs to the dark hall on the top floor. At the further end of this hall he turned to fight. The detective rushed at him, and says he felt the muzzle of one of the guns pushed against his body.

"Now I've got you," Ahrens gasped.

Fitzgibbons lashed out with his club, and by chance struck the hand in which Ahrens held the pistol. The weapon clattered to the floor. Then Fitzgibbons grappled with the electrician, and they fought up and down the narrow hallway in absolute darkness. Fitzgibbons trying to wrest away Ahrens's other gun, and Ahrens trying to get the weapon in position to shoot.

Tenants in the apartment house rushed to front windows and screamed lustily for help. Sergeant Charles Burke of the Glendale Station ran to the house, dashed upstairs, and, unable to see which was the detective and which his assailant, felt a gun in some one's hand—it was Ahrens's—and knocked it away with a crack of his night stick. Then he and Fitzgibbons quickly subdued the man and took him to the police station.

Ahrens was arraigned in the Jamaica Court before Magistrate Harry Miller, and held for the Grand Jury on a charge of felonious assault. For having the two revolvers in his possession he was held to await trial in Special Sessions.

FIREMAN KILLED BY GAS.

John J. Skelly Found Dead After Small Fire in Brooklyn.

The body of John J. Skelly, a fireman attached to Engine Company 280, was found in the basement at 214 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning during an examination of the premises after a small fire in a drug store on the ground floor of the building. Skelly and another fireman, Edward J. Cox of 621 Park Place, from the same company, were overcome by escaping gas and were not missed until the departure of the fire engines.

Cox was resuscitated by a pulmotor, but efforts to revive Skelly failed. He leaves a wife and two children.

CHILDS THANKS WHITMAN.

Bennett Asks Governor Not to Rush Appropriation Bill.

William Hamlin Childs sent this telegram last night to Governor Whitman:

"Speaking for the citizens who yesterday sent you a letter requesting you to make clear that reports of your opposition to legislation for the relief of New York City were not correct. I desire to express our appreciation of your prompt response as contained in dispatches published in this morning's newspapers. Your friendliness to the cause of justice for the city, and your willingness to send a special message urging the passage of the relief bills, should go far toward securing favorable action by the Legislature."

Senator William M. Bennett said last night that he had written to Governor Whitman asking him not to send in an emergency message this year on the appropriation bill.

"This appropriation bill either calls for another direct tax this year or a disastrous deficit next year, or else intelligent pruning of the bill itself," said Senator Bennett.

Where Burglars Look

POLICE experience shows that thieves look first in drawers of desks and bureaus where people like to tuck away valuables. The things you really prize deserve better treatment than that. Put them away in safety instead of tucking them away in danger. As little as $5 a year will put them where burglars can't look.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
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Do Not Take Drugs for a Weak Digestion

Like most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating or other stomach disorders, you doubtless think you must dose yourself with digestive drugs that weaken the stomach still further, or else endure the misery of a milk-and-nursery diet. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can *eat what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co. and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

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A STATEMENT

Concerning Final Drive in White Motor Trucks

IN VIEW of the conflicting claims for this form and that form of final drive which now confront the purchaser of heavy duty trucks, this Company, as the largest manufacturer of motor trucks in America, deems it fitting to make a public statement of its own purpose and practice in the matter.

White Trucks of over two tons capacity have always been chain-driven, and *will continue to be chain-driven* until some other form of final drive is developed in the future which is more efficient or equally efficient. In its present stage of development, worm drive will not be adopted by this Company, and White engineers now see no prospect of its basic handicaps ever being sufficiently overcome to warrant its adoption.

CHAIN DRIVE EFFICIENCY

1. White chain-driven trucks are more efficient because more power is delivered to the rear wheels.
2. They require a smaller motor for equal load capacity.
3. They consume less gasoline, getting as high as 50% more mileage per gallon.
4. They endure a higher road speed; perform more easily on rough roads, steep grades, and in heavy going.
5. They pull loads out of chuck holes and over obstructions which would stall a worm-driven truck.
6. Tire mileage is materially greater because the unsprung weight on the wheels is so much less.

WHITE TRUCK PERFORMANCE

Motor trucks have been in use long enough to accumulate a volume of motor truck experience, long enough for owners to know *actual operating value.* They can compare one truck with another. They have the records of performance; and large users who keep the most effective cost records indicate the showing of those records by an overwhelming preference for White Trucks.

That preference is well known. It is eloquently reflected in the fact that in total annual sales White Trucks predominate two to one of any other make, and among many large users they predominate ten to one.

WHITE TRUCK PREDOMINANCE

When a truck both outsells any competitor two to one and commands a higher price—its competition is severely felt by trucks of similar design, so severely in fact, as to necessitate a change in that design to escape the brunt of parallel competition. This gives rise to new theories of construction, which are adopted to arouse fresh interest rather than to improve the truck, in the endeavor to divert attention from White *performance.*

At this late stage of motor truck experience there is no need of truck buyers being bewildered by fads and theories. Over and above the conflict of all theory looms the solid fact of White Truck performance—longer life, more days in service, lower eventual cost, as attested by comparative cost records of numerous large users and by the fact that such users purchase more White Trucks every year than trucks of any other make.

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

NEW YORK BROADWAY AT SIXTY-SECOND STREET

ONLY GRAND PRIZE for Motor Trucks, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco

That underslung rear spring on the Hupmobile is 52 inches long. Four feet and four inches. Two inches wide. The big main leaf made of chrome vaadium steel. That's about all that could be said about a spring if it cost as much as the whole car.

Chas. E. Riess

Smart, Stylish, Beautiful

The mark of superior motor car service.

If you had never heard of the Hupmobile and chanced to see one of the 1916 models on the street, you would immediately put it in the class of the foreign expensive cars. Its low-hung, racy appearance is typical of the highest-class product of the European designers.

No other car on the American market has this low, racy appearance in such degree as the Hupmobile—a quality which not only gives it unusual style, but steady riding.

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.

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Five-passenger Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster, $1,085. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,225. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

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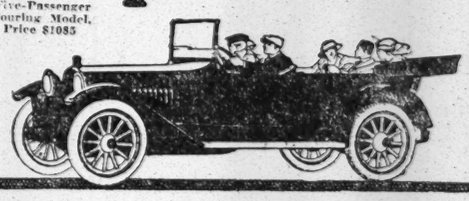
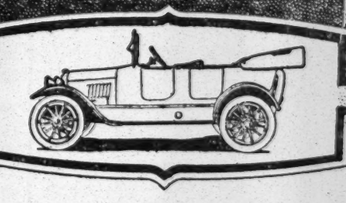
Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1085



GRANT-SIX

ROADSTER FOR TWO $795 TOURING FOR FIVE
F.O.B. FACTORY



TWENTY real *miles to the gallon—with a proportionate low cost for tires—adds zest to the smooth performance of this snappy car for the man who demands economy with luxurious driving.*

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SAXON

Strength Economy Service

PEOPLE who place a premium upon roominess are especially pleased with the ample space found in Saxon "Six" at $815. The seats are wide and restful and there's more than usual leg length. The wheelbase is 112 inches.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York. Factory Branch
251 W. 57th St., New York. Tel. 2240 Columbus

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Tel. 2283 Melrose.

GIANT THE BEST MAN AT MIDGET WEDDING

A Tiny Snake Charmer and Tinier Clown Are Married in Show Ring at the Circus.

THE BEARDED LADY A GUEST

Zip the What-Is-It, Princess Wee-Wee, Man with 12-Foot Whiskers, and Other Notables Present.

A bridal party of midgets and giants, human skeletons and fat men, that looked like the skyline of lower Manhattan from the harbor, hurried or strolled—according to the length of their legs—into the middle ring of the Barnum & Bailey show in Madison Square Garden last night for the first circus wedding of the year. Miss Elsie Reinecking, a snake charmer, who is about three feet tall, became Mrs. Short, wife of Joseph Francis Short, midget clown, who is just a little shorter.

When the band began to play "Here Comes the Bride" the midget couple, all white gloves, seriousness, and silence, walked solemnly out of the "Monkey Entrance," led by the Rev. C. F. Daniels of 249 East Eleventh Street. Right behind Mr. Short and Mrs. Short-to-be strolled Hugo, the French giant, who is only 8 or 9 feet in height. He added majesty and solemnity to the occasion as best man. Holding Hugo's arm was Cleve Gill, the Texas giantess, who is not more than 8 feet in height. She was bridesmaid.

Net in the bridal train tripped two flower girls—Mlle. Maxine, the snake enchantress, and Mlle. Clifford, the sword swallower. They scattered dahlias before the bridal pair when they went into the ring.

Procession of Freaks.

Then came Princess Wee-Wee, the world's smallest woman, and her two-foot (this refers to height) companion, Count Paucci, smallest living man, who was still large enough to get away with two tumblers of beer and four glasses of wine at the breakfast.

"If weddings are all like this I want to get married," said the Count.

Both Wee-Wee and Paucci had to hurry, even run, to keep up with the leisurely stroll of Hugo, who seemed bored by the affair, and pulled out a tablecloth—or perhaps it was a handkerchief—to wipe his "broad expanse of brow."

Not far to the rear was Miss Grace Gilbert, the bearded lady, the only woman in the world who has to shave and doesn't. She wore a brown taffeta with décolleté room for her whiskers. She was accompanied by Alistair MacWilkie, who, as owner of the world's prize set of whiskers, twelve feet in length, looked as if he had lost an election bet in Andrew Jackson's time. At the wedding breakfast he made a speech as long as his beard, but the "curiosities," as he called them, forgave him, for he tucked his beard away in his coat pocket while talking.

There were others in the procession, too. "Zip," Barnum's original "What-Is-It" who hears everything and says nothing. But he can make eloquent signs, and he expressed a wish for a wife last night by folding his arms around himself.

The Guests and Their Apparel.

Jack Wilson, called "the human beef trust," just because he weighs 500 pounds; Alice Cherry, his chum; Lubberra, the doubled-bodied man; Eddie Masher, the thirty-eight-pound "skeleton due," and Miss Orlana, the Circassian girl, who has a head like a stunted yellow pine tree, were also in the procession.

Mrs. Short wore a gown of accordion-pleated white taffeta trimmed with Georgette crepe, with a clasp of gold holding the fische—so they say! The bridegroom wore evening clothes and a scared look.

Miss Gill, the giantess, wore a gown of red satin, trimmed with a mousseline of Chantilly lace, caught with $14 worth of brass at the left shoulder and dropping in long curves to the heel of her right boot, seven feet further down. She carried red roses, and looked like a streak of lightning. M. Hugo, the French giant, wore evening clothes with a boutonnière of lilac trees in his lapel.

Andrew Sturtz, the tatooed boy—"every move a picture"—was also there. Speaking of marriage at the breakfast, Mlle. Maxine, wife of Andrew, and herself a snake enchantress when the European war doesn't cut off her supply of snakes, said she was tired of looking at the pictures and she'd trade her "gallery" off for a couple of good live constrictors any day. Andy said he'd go into the "movies" if she did.

Of course, they have a circus wedding every year or so, and sometimes the same "freaks" are married over and over again, so they say. But neither Mr. nor Mrs. Short had ever been married before, to anyone else or to each other.

A Snake Their Cupid.

A snake brought them together last June, they say. Mrs. Short, who was then Miss Reinecking, was in the Midget Circus at Coney Island as a snake charmer. One day Mr. Short, who was a clown there, was passing the snake oooth when he saw a boa constrictor with its mouth open about to swallow the midget enchantress, or at least, Mr. Short thought it was going to swallow her. Mr. Short wriggled through the bars and saved his bride-to-be, but just there the film stops.

Whether he seized the boa by the tail and flipped off its head or tied it into a knot the stories do not relate. Anyway, the charmer and the clown began to love each other, and they wanted to wait to get married until they got into New York, where they have a lot of friends who, unlike "Zip, What-Is-It," not only hear and see everything, but talk and write about it, too.

A lot of monkeys and cranes and giraffes and kangaroos were at the wedding breakfast in the "Freak Room," too, and they all made "speeches" of congratulation, "Mollie," one of the giraffes, was almost smothered to death when the smoke from flashlights ascended to the ceiling.

Thus, like a dream of Lilliput and Brobdignag, Mr. and Mrs. Short were married, and they're going to be at home in the bridal suite at the McAlpin all this week.

Oh, yes, everybody kissed the bride, the bearded lady and all. Even Hugo stooped to that—he had to.

BENEFIT FILLS THE CENTURY

Actors' Fund $4,000 Richer and Elsie Janis Says She Isn't Engaged.

Another of the long series of benefits arranged by Daniel Frohman for the Actors' Fund was given last night at the Century. The theatre was filled to capacity and the fund is about $4,000 richer.

The crowd was attracted by a program that embraced some names to conjure with. Sir Herbert Tree appeared and made a tactful little speech, and Blanche Bates also spoke. Elsie Janis made the jump to New York from Chicago, where she acted in vaudeville last week, to do some of her imitations. The audience kept calling her back and she kept adding to her portrait gallery.

Later (and this has nothing to do with the benefit) Miss Janis made to a TIMES reporter her 120th denial of her engagement. Recently a cable message from London was published to the effect that her engagement to Basil Hallam, a young English actor who appeared with her in the revue in which she made her London début at the Palace two years ago, was about to be announced. "It isn't fair to the boy," Miss Janis said. "I say that about him when he has his back turned and is fighting for his country in the aerial service."

To come back to the program, Alla Nazimova and her husband, Charles Bryant, were seen in a vivid playlet by George Middleton, entitled "Collusion." At times it out-Princessed the Princess, but it was effective. When she could be understood Mme. Nazimova was interesting.

Marie Dressler sang her song about the Russian Ballet, and if Mrs. Belmont was in the audience she made no attempt to stop it. Twelve of the composers who appeared at the Hippodrome several weeks ago repeated their novelty. Each played his most popular composition seated at a piano. Edna May was to have sung her "Follow On" song in this act, but illness prevented. Lew Brice, a trio of dancers from the Metropolitan Ballet, and players from current musical shows were the others on the bill.

Julius Perlmutter Tannen and Barney Potash bernard were the masters of ceremony.

Eddy Brown's Recitals.

Eddy Brown, the young American violinist who has several times been heard in New York this season, played again in Aeolian Hall yesterday to a large audience ready to applaud him demonstratively. His program comprised Goldmark's suite for piano and violin, Mendelssohn's concerto, Vitali's chaconne, Wieniawski's "Airs Russes," and two arrangements, one by himself. Mr. Brown's undoubted talent is always in evidence in his playing. He has great technical facility, elasticity of bowing and a buoyant life and vitality. His tone is almost always excellent, though there are moments of roughness in this respect. What he most needs at present is a deeper musical feeling, a more pervasive poetical note. His performance is often matter-of-fact; yet he came close to a really fine interpretation of the slow movement of Mendelssohn's concerto. Mr. Brown is young, and there is plenty of reason to hope that he will pentrate further below the surface of things.

Benefit for War Blind.

A benefit for the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund will be given next Sunday night at the Hippodrome. Lady Arthur Paget is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which includes Vincent Astor, August Belmont, Lyman J. Gage, Thomas P. Gore, Myron T. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, George A. Kessler, C. Arthur Pearson, Whitney Warren, and Joseph Widener. The fund will share the receipts with the American Red Cross, the Jewish Relief, the Belgian Relief Committee, the British-American War Relief, and the Secours National.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ruth Helen Davis gave an interpretative reading of "Victory," an allegorical drama written by her in collaboration with Ella Wheeler Wilcox, yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. William Parson played incidental music arranged by him. The entertainment was under the auspices of the First Church of Divine Science.

A special showing of "The Birth of a Nation" was given in Drury Lane Theatre, London, last Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Women War Workers' Fund. The entertainment was under royal patronage and Queen Mary and Princess Victoria, with other members of the royal family, were present. The receipts exceeded $15,000 and Queen Mary sent D. W. Griffith, the American producer, her thanks and congratulations through his London manager.

The third of the series of pictures for which Geraldine Farrar posed last Summer at the studios of the Lasky Company in California will be shown the week of May 7 at the Strand. It is a representation of "Maria Rosa," the melodrama of Spanish peasant life in which Lou-Tellegen made his first appearance in an English-speaking role several years ago at the Longacre. Pedro de Cordoba acted Mr. Tellegen's role for the screen.

"Titles," a sketch by Harold Selman, built around the titles of Broadway plays, will be a novelty at the dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club at the Astor Theatre next Sunday night. The person in the audience making the closest guess as to the number of titles mentioned in the dialogue will receive a prize.

Amelia Summerville will return to vaudeville next week in a playlet, entitled "The Social Swim." Woman suffrage is touched upon in the playlet.

Susanne Westford, President of the Professional Woman's League, and William Courtleigh, President of the Lambs, will lead the grand march at the ball that will follow the Shakespearean entertainment the former organization will give at the Biltmore a week from tonight.

HOPPER, JR., MAKES HIS MOVIE DEBUT

Baby Son of Veteran Comedian Breaks Into the Picture in His Father's Farce.

SHARES HONORS WITH A LION

King of Beasts Wanders Amiably Through Knickerbocker Film—Miss Clark in a Pleasing Role.

Young Mr. De Wolf Hopper stole the honors from his father in "Sunshine Dad," the feature film shown yesterday at the Knickerbocker and the second picture in which the Gilbertian comedian has been seen. The elder Hopper was swinging along the street of some California town when, about fifty feet into the first reel, he met a nurse wheeling a go-cart. Ever since the arrival of De Wolf Casey Hopper a year and a half ago the veteran comedian hasn't been able to pass a baby's supply store without sticking out his chest and stopping to look at the infants' togs in the windows. So when the go-cart hove in sight he naturally halted to make a mental comparison as to the superiority of a certain youngster over this and all other babies.

The parcel in the carriage, however, was none other than De Wolf Hopper, Jr., and when the nurse turned the carriage around the audience had a chance to see that the paternal pride was well founded. They beheld a handsome youngster with quantities of hair, who grabbed his father's walking stick and "registered" intense interest. Papa Hopper grinned proudly, the nurse wheeled her charge away and the début of De Wolf Hopper, Jr., was a matter of record. It is superfluous to add that the young man looks like his mother, who was Elda Furry, and who is beautiful.

The second star of the picture was Leo, the lion. Leo is a regular lion that is released from his cage in the last reel and allowed to trail about the scenes as if he was a tame puppy. Leo is loosed by a land of mystics to devour a girl they believe possesses the sacred jewels stolen from the shrine of their idol, and just as he comes from out his cage Mr. Hopper, whose rôle is that of a dizzy old Thespian about town, arrives and carries her away in his arms. Leo follows, and the last part of the film suggests a French farce of many doors. The wicked flee when Leo pursues. In one picture Fay Tincher, the girl, lies huddled in a bathtub with a coverlet over her. But Leo cannot be fooled. He deftly removes the coverlet with his teeth and then takes a stand at the foot of the tub. Frightened Fay, leering Leo; frightened Fay, leering Leo—as the camera focuses first one and then the other.

The leonine part is the most amusing of a film that is pretty generally dull. Mr. Hopper, Sr., is not an unqualified success as a film artist, which is neither in his favor nor against him. His particular style of pantomine is not effective, delivered through the medium of celluloid and it is only occasionally that his comic muse, so potent on the vocal stage, asserts itself.

A screen version of Eleanor Hallowell Abbott's story, "Molly Make Believe," was shown at the Strand yesterday. Marguerite Clark acted before the lens the rôle of the little girl who takes her brother and her bulldog to the city to seek their fortune. Molly incorporates herself into a company that furnishes letters to persons ill in mind or body, which eventually brings her to her romance.

It is a pretty story well adapted for the screen and well acted by Miss Clark, the youngster who plays her brother and an adorable bull pup. Miss Clark is one of the most satisfactory of the film stars because in addition to her beauty, which does not suffer in being translated to the screen, she has intelligence. Altogether "Molly Make Believe" is a picture that will make friends for the movies.

"Where Are My Children?" a film having for its theme the problem of race suicide, succeeded the Pavlowa picture as the regular attraction at the Globe yesterday. At the Fulton a new Vitagraph feature, called "God's Country and the Woman," was shown. Nell Shipman was the star. At the Academy of Music Vivian Martin was seen in "A Modern Thelma," and at the Broadway the new offering was "The Love Mask," with Clio Ridgely and Wallace Reid in the principal rôles.

SHAKESPEARE IN CHURCHES

Professional Players Will Give Special Performances in This City.

A cast of professional players has been engaged for the presentation of "King Lear" in settlements and churches of the Chelsea district, under the auspices of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association next week. Duncan Macdougall of the New Repertoire Theatre, London, is directing the production, and will play the part of the King. In the other principal rôles will be George D. Winn, James Waller, Julian Barton, Philip Tonge, Brandon Peters, Ralph Bradley, Lillian Brennard, Louise Waller, Gertrude Hepworth, Raoul King, and Roland Holt.

The first performance will be given next Monday night in the Hudson Guild House in West Twenty-seventh Street, and performances will be given successively in Christ Church House, St. Columba's Hall, and the East Fifteenth Street branch of the Y. W. C. A. A special version, in nine scenes, limiting the performance to two hours, has been arranged. Mrs. Joseph Woods Cushman, Chairman of the Festival Committee of the association, has a list of patrons, headed by Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, and Borough President and Mrs. Marks.

Drama League to Meet in St. Louis.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Drama League of America will be held in St. Louis, April 26-29. Some of the subjects that will be discussed are "How Can the Gallery Audience Be Won Back?", "What Is the Remedy for the High Price of Seats?" "Can the Ticket Speculator Be Eliminated?", and "Shall the League Bulletin the Movies?" Walter Prichard Eaton, Grace Griswold and Josephine Clement will be among the speakers from New York. On Thursday the League members will attend the performance of a pageant on the campus of Washington University. Peele's "Old Wives' Tale" will be given on an Elizabethan stage together with the Revesby Sword Play and Ben Jonson's "The Hue and Cry After Cupid."

French Theatre Seeks New Home.

The passing of the old Berkeley Theatre with the tearing down of the building of which it is a part next month makes it necessary for the Théâtre Française to seek new quarters. Lucien Bonheur, director of the French company, has been negotiating for the use of one of several of the smaller playhouses in the Times Square district, and a deal will probably be closed for one of them shortly. It is said the Comedy, which the Washington Square Players have obtained, was under consideration, and that the Harris is another theatre Mr. Bonheur's organization may occupy. A longer season will be played next year and more attention will be given to the staging of the plays.

Forbes-Robertson Aids War Fund.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has named the British Women's Hospital Fund for Totally Disabled soldiers and Sailors as the beneficiary of the series of performances he will give next week in the Sanders Theatre, Harvard, Cambridge. Sir Johnston's wife, who was Gertrude Elliott before her marriage, has been actively interested in the work of this society in England. The demand for seats for these performances, which will be the last appearance of the English actor on any stage, has been so great that three, instead of two, will be given. Sir Johnston and his company will sail for England on the St. Louis on April 29.

Wants "Tempest" for the Films.

If an offer William A. Brady has made to the Drama Society is accepted, that organization's production of "The Tempest" at the Century will be recorded in the movies. Mr. Brady, acting for the World Film Corporation, has made John Corbin and Louis Calvert, who are in charge of the production, a proposal to use the cast assembled by them in an elaborate film production of the drama. It is Mr. Brady's idea to have the company work four days each week at the studios in Fort Lee. The Drama Society has already announced a plan of establishing a scale of movie prices during the engagement at the Century.

To Film Actors' Home.

Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors Fund, accompanied by a number of the directors of the institution, will journey to the home of the Fund for retired actors and actresses on Staten Island tomorrow. Motion picture photographers will accompany the party to take pictures of the institution for use in the campaign members of the motion picture industry are making to raise a half million dollars for the Fund.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S RECITALS.

Miss Cady, Miss Zentay, and Miss Hussar Win Approval.

The recitals of last night included one by Harriette Cady, pianist, at the Bandbox, and another by Mary Zentay, violinist, and Marguerite Hussar, mezzo-soprano, at the Princess Theatre.

Miss Cady devoted her program to the Russian composers. Its numbers included a group of Russian folksongs arranged for piano by herself and pieces by Glinka-Henselt, Arensky, Tschaikowsky, Schriabine, Rachmaninoff, Borodine, Stravinsky, and Rubinstein. It opened with "L'Orient et l'Occident," by one Dvorsky. Now, there are those who say that "Dvorsky" is not a Russian composer at all, but a distinguished Polish piano virtuoso very well known in this country. If the identification is correct—and the pianist has not strenuously denied the soft impeachment—Miss Cady erred in including his work in a Russian program, though the matter is not one of the greatest importance.

There was considerable interesting music on the program. Some preludes of Scriabine and an etude by Stravinsky that she played are unknown here and have probably not yet been given in public. Miss Cady played her program excellently. The stage setting she used, with lowered lights, blue draperies and a large rose-shaded lamp, was unusual and effective in one sense.

At the Princess Theatre Mary Zentay, a Hungarian violinist giving her first public recital here, showed herself a débutante of unusual interest. Though quite young, she possesses a technique and power not possessed by all women violinists. She is by no means a finished artist, but she has qualities of temperament and feeling which, added to her very good technical equipment, ought to take her further as she matures artistically. Marguerite Hussar, who took part with her, did not appear to the greatest advantage in a group of German songs, but did some better singing in an aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos," especially as regards the tones of her upper range. Max Liebling played the accompaniments acceptably.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "Popular Success." RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —World —Tribune

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 Shakespeare Festival—Last Two Weeks of Tree in Henry VIII.

ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC After the Play Visit / Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mitzi in 'Pom-Pom' "Most original and amusing musical comedy of the season."—Eve. World.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter. CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JUSTICE John Galsworthy's Masterpiece

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. 3RD BIG MONTH Brandon Tynan's ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth

FULTON West 46 St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. PRICES 25c. & 50c. VITAGRAPH COMPANY presents GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Short Season. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant. PERSIA Or THE PAGEANT OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. 1,400 Persons, 3,500 Costumes, 785 Horses. BIGGEST CIRCUS EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA. Monster Zoo—Freak Congress. Admission to Everything 25c and 50c. Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 Half Price Aft. Performances except Sat. Half Tickets on Sale at Garden Only. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., & N. Y. Cent. Ticket Off., 125th St., 7th Av.

TRIANGLE PLAYS. How would you like to be chased by a hungry lion? De Wolf Hopper has a narrow escape in his first picture, "Sunshine Dad." Then there's a Keystone Comedy with more than the usual riot of fun and laughter. 12 A. M. to 11 P. M. 25c and 50c. Knickerbocker Theatre, Broadway and 38th St.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c. Today, Lillian Gish in "Sold for Marriage." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra. Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. James & Bonnie Thornton, Julia Nash & Co., Cole & Denahy. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

44TH ST. THEATRE TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sunday, at 2 & 8 Sharp. Near B'way. Bry. 7292. CLUNE'S CINEMA DRAMA. RAMONA. THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY. 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. EVA TANGUAY. JACK WILSON. Mildred Macomber Co., Nan Halperin, McKay & Ardine & FLORENCE NASH & CO.

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. "SKYSCRAPER OF SHOWS." Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People Sousa & His Sensational Band Ice Ballet May 20th. Staged by R. H. Burnside.

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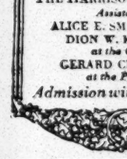

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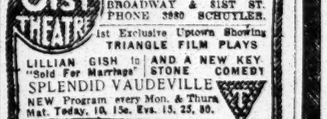

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PIANOLA RECITAL. AEOLIAN HALL. Thursday Evening, April 20th, 8:30 p. m. THE HARRISON QUARTETTE Assisted by ALICE E. SMITH, Soprano. DION W. KENNEDY at the Organ. GERARD CHATFIELD at the Pianola. Admission without Charge

JUST THIS WEEK! MATINEES ONLY! Peter Rabbit. IN DREAMLAND. An Easter Show. 300 People. 8 Scenes. Century Theatre. 130 Pretty Girls in the "Fashionette" Parade! Broadway Stars Featured: The Dolly Sisters, Will Rogers, Louis Mann, Ralph Herz, Alice Brady, Laddie Cliff & Dorothy Maynard. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. On sale at Century Box Office, R. H. Macy & Co., Tyson's and McBride's. BENEFIT FLOWER AND SYDENHAM HOSPITALS.

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Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25. The Blue Envelope Walter Jones. Next Wk, DAILY in "BEAU BRUMMEL" STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. "UNDER FIRE," with Wm. Courtenay. Mat. Tues., 25 & 50c. Beginning Next Sunday Night, 8:15. THE BIRTH OF A NATION

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Hotel Astor Tues. and Wed., April 18 & 19, at 8:15. Tickets Harvard Club & Agencies. Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard Presents THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

BROADWAY THEA., B'way & 41st St. ALL THIS WEEK. CLEO RIDGELY & WALLACE REID in "THE LOVE MASK." Next Attraction John Barrymore in "THE RED WIDOW"

Princess Piano Recital. Theatre, Tomorrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3:15. Henriette MICHELSON. Tickets on sale at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. TREASURE ISLAND. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1360. No Performances Good Friday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. at 8:15. "DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL" Saturday Mat. at 2:15. "DIE JOURNALISTEN."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Matinee Daily. THE CITY SPORTS. Extra Feature MERMAIDA.

MOVIE THEATRE 683 NINTH AVENUE. TODAY, 10 A. M. Civilization, a moving picture, presented on behalf of the Historical Amusem't Assn., Inc.

B'WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sat. Mat. 50c-$1. Sandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patella.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. Marguerite Clark in 'Molly Make-Believe' Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk, Marie Doro, 'The Heart of Nora Flynn.'

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DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE

Tonight "Les Sylphides," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Thamar," "Carnaval," with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernitchева, Woslowska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.

Wed. Mat. "Les Sylphides," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Scheherazade" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernitchева, Woslowska, Bewicke; MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.

Wed. Eve. "Petrouchka," "Carnaval," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor" with Mmes. Lopokova, Tchernitchева, Woslowska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti, Garrilov.

Thurs. "Narcisse" (First performance in America); "Thamar," "La Princesse Enchantee," "Prince Igor" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernitchева; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.

Fri. eve. "Thamar," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit," "Cleopatre" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernitchева, Sokolova; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavrilov, Zverev.

Sat. Mat. "Thamar," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Scheherazade" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernitchева, MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.

Sat. Eve. "Narcisse," "Cleopatre," "Le Spectre de la Rose" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernitchева, Sokolova; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.

Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 2. MONSTER TESTIMONIAL PERFORMANCE. In Honor of Mr. F. F. MACKAY. The Veteran Actor and for 37 Years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Actors Fund. Tendered by the Board of Trustees of the Actors Fund and the Dramatic Profession.

COMMITTEE: Daniel Frohman, Marc Klaw and Joseph Brooks. Prices $3, $2 and $1. Box Office open Thursday next. Premiums and special orders received by mail to Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Theatre.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916.

THE REPORTS OF VILLA'S DEATH.

The report that Colonel CARLOS CARRANZA is conveying the dead body of FRANCISCO VILLA to Chihuahua City, where it may be examined by United States officers, is cheering news from Mexico this morning. If VILLA was really so badly wounded in an encounter with Carranzista troops that he died soon afterward, and the various reports to that effect have the semblance of authenticity, the latest Mexican imbroglio has reached an end highly satisfactory to the United States; it would be more gratifying than our own capture of VILLA could be, as that would inevitably burden us with another set of international responsibilities and perplexities.

On the other hand, the report of General PERSHING to General FUNSTON that the assailants of our unarmed troopers at Parral were Carranzista soldiers is far from cheering. For the time being it puts the whole Mexican situation in a bad light. Forty of the Carranzistas were shot dead, but two of our own men were killed as well, and the loss of the forty, whose lives we did not seek, will not atone, in the minds of American citizens, for the slaughter of two of our soldiers by the people they were trying to aid. Our punitive expedition was necessary. The nation's demand for it was imperative, its influence in Mexico has been potent. Without the impulse of this movement, without the apprehension that the presence of American troops across the line, in spite of the righteousness of their mission, might cause an uprising among the ignorant which would threaten CARRANZA'S authority, the everlasting "mañana, mañana" of our neighbors would have kept VILLA alive and at his pernicious activities for months longer, if not for years. Unhappily it now appears that the apprehended uprising occurred among CARRANZA'S own troops.

Whatever the outcome of the Parral incident will be, it will have an unpleasant effect upon public opinion in this country. With proof of VILLA'S death, our troops will be withdrawn without delay. As VILLA was the only object of our quest there is no further excuse for their presence. But our wavering faith in the Carranzistas will not be materially strengthened, as it might have been in other circumstances. CARRANZA will not be held blamable personally, but the people who have been loudly proclaiming that Mexico is still in a state bordering on anarchy will not be silenced. That is the pity of it. We must still maintain a strong guard on our border. Though further invasions of our territory are not likely, the First Chief has not yet established sure control of his followers. Some persons will be disposed to believe that CARRANZA'S recent appeal for the withdrawal of our troops was made principally to impress not only Mexicans but all Latin Americans after he had heard of VILLA'S death. This may be an unfair conjecture, but it is inevitable. His appeal is quite in keeping, in its tone and in its content, with other communications that he has sent to the State Department at Washington.

It is a pity that the department did not make these documents public as soon as they were received, together with its own replies. Probably there is matter in those replies which would show that certain inferences derived from the correspondence telegraphed from Mexico City are unfounded. Until last Saturday it was believed that our expedition had the full sanction of the de facto Government of Mexico. While it was the will of this nation that we should take extreme measures after the outrage of Chihuahua, with or without the approval of CARRANZA, it was a mistake of the State Department not to let the American people know that the approval was withheld, if that was the case. Nevertheless the report of VILLA'S elimination is encouraging news. It relieves us of one grave responsibility, no matter if there are others left to burden us.

THE TERMINAL QUESTION.

How lightly New Jersey values equality with Manhattan in the privileges of New York Harbor appears from its petition to be left out of it and to start a port on its own side of the river. Substantially that request to Interstate Commissioner CLARK has been made on behalf of Jersey City by its Chamber of Commerce. The New Jersey plan for reducing the congestion here is to reduce eastbound rates over railroads traversing New Jersey by the amount of lighterage to New York. The Chamber ingenuously says that the result would be

> a scramble on the part of factories now located in New York to secure New Jersey building sites, in order to take advantage of the cheaper freight rates, and the steamship companies would soon follow the factories.

This amiable desire to divide and conquer at the expense of Manhattan, rather than to benefit New Jersey by performing some added service, is a mistake. It is, in the first place, a confession of inferiority, and, in the second place, the result would be to confirm it. If this uneconomic competition were allowed, Manhattan would require that the New York Central Railroad, in self-defense, should meet the New Jersey cut, in order that Manhattan should not lose the business which prefers to come here unless bought away. A surer way of fortifying the New York Central Railroad in its monopoly could not be devised. The rate cutting would go on until either the railways were embarrassed or New Jersey perceived that its cutthroat policy was useless.

The device of free lighterage within port limits was designed to put all portions of the port on an equality, and thus prevent what New Jersey proposes. If lighterage is to be abolished, so should be all forms of the differential, which rests upon the same principle. In financial effect lighterage and differentials are the same as rebates. Morally, they differ by not being secret and by being measures of peace rather than of war. If the differentials were abolished the Atlantic ports would begin the same sort of internecine war which New Jersey proposes for the constituent parts of the Port of New York. That never can be allowed, because it would be an attempt to give substance and reality to the words of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce that

> the insular disabilities of Manhattan, Long Island, and Staten Island interfere with the free movement of the nation's commerce through the port.

That is prevented by free lighterage, and would be even better remedied by the entrance of New Jersey into the Manhattan terminal improvement. If New Jersey prefers to stay out because of the cost, it then should abandon claims to share in what it does not pay for ratably, and should not be assisted in any game of beggar your neighbor.

PROSPERITY.

The cable brings Sir GEORGE PAISH'S revised estimate of the foreign trade of the United States for the current year. When he was here negotiating security for the payment of our debts abroad, mostly to England, he foreshadowed an almost incredible credit for 1915. He was then called the Ambassador of Prosperity. Events have so redeemed the prophecy which he was the first to make that there is no need now to discount his expectation that our receivables from foreign customers this year will be $1,500,000,000, and may be $2,500,000,000. We know now what the realization of that expectation signifies regarding our domestic trade, but it is just as well to quote Sir GEORGE'S interpretation:

> We anticipate that the trade of the United States in the current year will be the most active that country has ever experienced, and industries of all descriptions will enjoy unprecedented profits as a consequence.

This is conditioned upon the ability of our bankers to finance such an enormous production of goods, the ability of our soil to produce average crops, and the readiness of our sellers to take securities in exchange, since it is not possible for enough goods to be produced abroad to balance our sales there. It is early yet to speak of the crops which for the most part are not planted. There are unprecedented reserves in supply, and the season is one of abundant moisture and rather late. In the due course of events that signifies a minimum of Spring damage from tardy frosts and an improving season. Drought is a greater danger than deficiency of warmth, and the late damp Spring is a good insurance against damage from Summer heats.

On the financial side it is possible to speak with greater confidence, and with information not available to Sir GEORGE when he made his forecast. We had last week statements of the condition of all the national banks and of the money supply of the country. The national banks have the greatest resources ever known in possession and in capacity of increase. Their deposits are increasing faster than their loans, and their reserves available for credit expansion faster yet. The surplus of reserves above legal requirement is $100,000,000 above the previous maximum, or $993,000,000. There is in sight an available credit capacity of, say, $1,000,000,000. If it is possible to conceive of that as exhausted the Federal Reserve system is available for relief.

Even more reassuring is the nation's statement of currency changes. One of the first signs of the recent depression from which we have so brilliantly emerged was the congestion of the silver currency, denoting slackening of hand-to-hand business in wage payments and retail business. Now the silver currency circulation is increasing by about $15,000,000, according to the April statement. That is a trifle to the increase of gold in circulation by over $362,000,000. The money supply of all descriptions increased in the twelvemonth $400,000,000, of which gold contributed $440,000,000. The supply is so ample, not to say excessive, that it has inspired some criticism of tendencies toward inflation and called for contraction. In particular there has been fault found with the Federal Reserve managers because they have encouraged the absorption of gold into the currency in the form of Federal notes, and have even issued some upon bonds. It has been asserted that the Federal Reserve system might better have engaged in contraction than in inflation.

Such criticism can be justified only by those who confine their estimate of the situation to the currency statement as complete in itself rather than as a reflection of the country's affairs. The country is as much entitled to expansion of the currency when business is expanding as to contraction when business is contracting. The time for contraction of the currency is not when bank clearings are expanding, building is increasing, wages are rising, and all commodity prices are higher. There is inflation of the currency, but its quality as well as the quantity must be taken into account. Our great stock of gold is the best provision against the period of deflation, which is as sure as the ending of the abnormal expenditure of unearned money throughout the world. The world's warring nations are spending printed money among themselves. They have dispensed with gold, and it is drifting to where it will buy most; that is here. Great volumes of gold are coming here for safety, for gold can be had here on demand more certainly and in larger amounts than anywhere else. Other large sums of gold are sent here because of the changing currents of trade. Thus it was cabled last week that Japan is keeping here $15,000,000 of its gold reserve. Denmark and Scandinavia are charging a commission for receiving gold, because they have more than they need.

It is to us that the world will look when the use of gold is resumed, and it is well that we should have an abundance. It is even better just now that it should be in circulation than in banks. In our pockets it is no less certainly here than in our banks, and in the banks it might stimulate inflation of credit, a sort of inflation better worth notice and control than inflation of the currency. The gold which has come to us in hundreds of millions is liable to be withdrawn in like multiples. It is not supercaution to be prepared to spare hundreds of millions on comparatively short notice.

Meanwhile the business which is proceeding is in units never imagined even in this billion-dollar country. The Seattle Port Commission reported last week the sale of 36,000,000 feet of lumber in knockdown houses on Russian order. A single American railway placed a similar order for lumber, and England bought another 100,000,000 pounds of copper, making 450,000,000 on order, and there were domestic orders for another 100,000,000 pounds. There are plenty of commodities which have risen hundreds per cent. There are iron and steel companies which have substituted great earnings for deficits. Here is industrial inflation, worth observation, perhaps control, but not while the wheels are revolving in this manner should currency contraction be expected.

THE NAVY FIRST OF ALL.

The opinions of Senators STONE and BORAH in regard to army extension cannot be taken seriously in this hour. Mr. BORAH opposes the formation of a body of citizen soldiery under direct Federal control as hotly as he opposes the so-called federalization of the organized militia of the States. He believes that military instruction in our schools and colleges should be extended, and he seems to be willing to accept the provisions of the pending military bill relating to the regular army. But the bogy of militarism keeps him awake nights. Mr. STONE, at a time of great national bewilderment, if not of actual danger, talks political gibberish about the menace of Great Britain's big navy and objects in a general way to preparedness as far as it concerns our land defenses, but he, like Mr. BORAH, is in favor of naval extension. Few voices except those of small politicians who cannot see anything in it for them are now raised against the plans to increase the strength and efficiency of the navy.

It is all the more necessary that those plans should be intelligently conceived, comprehensive and adequate. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy stated some very unpleasant truths in Washington on Thursday about the condition of that most important branch of our national defenses. We have all known for a long while how the crews of our battleships were increased temporarily for a review in New York Harbor during the Taft Administration by the employment of members of the naval militia of various States. It has not been so generally known that when President ROOSEVELT sent the battleships around the world it was necessary to deprive nearly all the ships remaining at home of their crews and to remove men from shore stations in order to man them. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that the Republican leaders who are so fiercely condemning the present Administration for its neglect of our defenses are quite as culpable themselves. This is not a political matter. It is the demand of all the intelligent people of this country that all the useful ships in our navy should be manned, that we should have many more ships with as little delay as possible, that we should have ample supplies of munitions, and that the navy should be placed directly in the control of a competent General Staff, call it what you please.

TWO PRISON BILLS.

The matter of providing the State with a civilized, humane, and modern successor to Sing Sing Prison seems to stir scant interest among the statesmen at Albany. For well over a week the Assembly has hidden in its bosom two bills, one excellent and one bad, both passed by the Senate, for the erection of a Farm Industrial Prison. The bad bill, which bears the name of Senator TOWNER, commits the State to the abandoned Wingdale site, and, apparently, to the discredited cell-block type of prison. The bill introduced by Senator SAGE embodies the deliberate judgment of prison reformers. It is approved by the authorities on and the friends of prison reform. It leaves to a commission of five, composed of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, the three to get no additional pay, and two unpaid appointees of the Governor, to decide between the Wingdale and the Beekman site, to decide the type of buildings, and the architect of them may be selected by public competition.

The Towner commission of five is to be composed of the Superintendent of Prisons and four appointees at $10 a day. The Albany correspondence of THE TIMES contained this curious tale last week:

> There is a rumor about the corridors of a deal by which the Democrats are to lend their support to the Towner bill, which stipulates that the new prison must be built at Wingdale and looks to the cell-block type of prison as opposed to the Sage bill, which leaves to a commission the choice between the Wingdale and Beekman sites. It is understood that the Governor promised Senator TOWNER to sign his bill if it reached the Executive Chamber, but that because of the opposition of prison reform advocates the Governor would be pleased to have the bill die in the Assembly.

The Towner bill deserves quiet death, but what is going to happen to it? Four jobs at $10 a day are more important to some of the Albany statesmen than the selection of a proper site and the construction of a modern and model prison. A prison is so much patronage. That is the political definition of it. And from the political point of view the Beekman site is inferior. It has a great deal of good farm land and it is larger by some 200 acres than its Wingdale rival. The State might or would be forced to buy supplementary acreage at Wingdale. Highly convenient for owners of adjacent land, eh? Let us hope there is no wool in the woodpile. One Wingdale scandal is enough.

THE TIMES again reminds the statesmen at Albany, Republican and Democratic, that this year a decent sense of political self-preservation should induce them to be on their best behavior. The number of people interested in prison reform is great and growing. It will be "good politics" for the Assembly to pass the Sage bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

England May Well Ask "Who?"

As newspapers are not at liberty to express their feelings with anything like as much vivacity and frankness as are legislators when discussing each other in their own highly privileged domains, deep journalistic gratitude will be extended to Senator SAGE of Albany and to Senator MILLS of New York for what they said about the speech on war in general, and preparedness in particular, that was made by Senator GEORGE F. THOMPSON of Niagara. It must be a pleasure, indeed, in case of need—meaning after such a speech as his was—to use hard, jagged epithets as freely and safely as they did, but it is strange and regrettable that neither of them took up what we are permitted only to call the most interesting of the Senator's remarks, while they could have characterized it much more adequately.

Senator THOMPSON admitted that he was himself in ignorance of why men are killing each other in Europe now, but that was nothing. He commanded really earnest attention only when he told of meeting recently an English army officer, invalided from the trenches with a bullet hole in the neck, and of asking him what the war was about. The officer's reply, the Senator said, was, "I don't know!"

How could anybody hear that remarkable statement without instantly demanding that Senator THOMPSON tell the officer's name, regiment, and rank? England, as a friendly nation, is entitled, in courtesy if not in right, to the information, and our own psychologists, professional and amateur, will not be able to sleep o' nights until they have a chance to investigate the truly startling possibility of the human mind that was thus revealed. Were not senatorial authority so high, one could dismiss as an obvious absurdity the assertion that an English officer exists who does not know the origin and object of the war. As one does exist, however—must, as Senator THOMPSON says so—there is urgent need for further inquiry. Did a village idiot, by some amazing chance, get a commission in the British Army? On the other hand, can it be that the wound of the officer seen by Senator THOMPSON was cerebral rather than cervical?

These are important questions, and no right-feeling person will be really happy till they are answered. Unless the Senator speaks quickly, the call for another Legislative Commission will be loud and stern.

Where Are Those Steel Nets?

Our German friends and neighbors have both right and reason to ask some embarrassing questions as they—and other people—read the daily reports of anywhere from six to a dozen ships sunk by the Kaiser's submarines. If only to divert attention and conversation from the moral and legal aspects of these achievements, they may well inquire what we think now of the recent statements from official British sources, that the narrow seas were so thoroughly patrolled and so thickly strewn with great steel nets that submarine operations were no longer possible.

This, they told us, and not, as the Germans declared, a temporary suspension of activity while negotiations for a new modus vivendi were in progress, was what accounted for the comparative safety in which ships just then were moving to and from the British and French ports.

The present happenings certainly do convey at least a hint that the English then either were deceiving us or had deceived themselves as to the efficacy of their measures to suppress submarine warfare of the German sort. The happenings of these days also indicate that the undersea boat is still the unmastered lord of its dark domain, short-lived, perhaps, as an individual unit, but as a member of its class able to go almost wherever it pleases and to do almost what it chooses.

That submarines can be captured, and that they can be sunk with all on board, is true, no doubt, but if real protection against them had been discovered, the British shipowners would not have changed their previous boasts as to the unimportance of their losses to mournful admissions that vessels cannot be built fast enough to replace those destroyed, and that the lack of freight-carrying craft has become serious.

German joy in the situation, however, is not, or at any rate it should not be, unalloyed by apprehension. Besides sinking ships, the submarines are also wearing thinner and thinner the patience of all the neutral countries. That is the other side of the account, and the ultimate balance is likely to be on what, for Germany, is the wrong side.

Defiance Suavely Expressed.

Cardinal MERCIER possesses and exercises, both in notably high degree, the difficult art of using courteous and respectful words in a way to carry clear implications of defiance and condemnation. His last letter to General VON BISSING is phrased with a politeness so adroit as hardly to seem laborious. There is nothing in it to deny, coming from the source it does—nothing to excuse open resentment or to furnish warrant for prosecution. Yet the communication must have been read with only the more of irritation by the German General for just these reasons.

He doesn't suspect, he knows, that sarcasm lurked close to the surface of the Cardinal's references to military state and power. He knew, too, what was meant by the cool, calm differentiation between the obedience and respect owed to Princes ruling with justice and the indomitable resistance invited by those with no such claim. In short, there was as much between the lines of the Cardinal's letter as on them, and the unwritten words were sure to have the intended effect of postponing or preventing that submission by the Belgian people to their new overlords which the latter think is their due.

That is seditious, and even treasonable, from General VON BISSING'S point of view, and it is easy to imagine what would happen to anybody else in Belgium that was equally venturesome. A Cardinal, however, cannot be shot or even imprisoned without dangerous risks, and he can be silenced only by his one recognized superior.

A Remarkable Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the picture published in your Sunday issue of April 2, wherein appears the figure of Christ, would say that, from my way of looking at the picture in general, it is a most remarkable photograph. I pinned the page from THE SUNDAY TIMES on my dining room wall, and paid no more attention to it until on passing by the picture last night my eye happened to focus on another picture hidden among the twigs. I immediately became interested, and, taking a chair, I sat in front of the picture and began to study it. It was almost phenomenal the manner in which I discovered the outlines of several different subjects. I called several members of my family and a visitor, who happened to be with us, into the room, and outlined my find to them. They were astonished. Every one got interested, and began to trace figures. Following is a summary of what we found at the end of about two hours' study:

(1) All agreed, of course, on the figure of Christ.

(2) German trooper without helmet; facial expression somewhat resembling that of the Kaiser.

(3) Horse's head, with the nose resting on the left side of the trooper's neck.

(4) Girl dressed in white, wearing a Winter cap, sitting in the fork of the tree limbs.

(5) Girl dressed in white, wearing a Winter cap, in the attitude of walking and making a step. (Subjects 4 and 5 are distinct and separate outlines.)

(6) Bison standing on a rock.

(7) White horse, with right fore foot raised.

(8) Head and body of a large owl.

(9) Bulldog. (this not so clear, but can be traced.)

(10) The whole white portion of the bottom part of the picture can be traced to resemble an old lady wearing a sunbonnet and sitting down.

This is no joke or the work of a crank. I am a notary public, Commissioner of Deeds, and Justice of the Peace, and my seals are attached to this paper as a matter of good faith.

JOHN J. GROGAN.
Princeton, N. J., April 12, 1916.

WHEN SPRING WAKES.

See! Cloud-tipped hills where bold, blue shadows play
At hare-and-hounds with April's mad-cap sky;
From twigs of larch and maple, shy buds try
To bow, as timid, blushing débutantes
That make their first obeisance to the sun;
Coarse-throated, cawing, come the crows, whose chants
Seem heralds of more royal songs of birds;
The sudden call of cocks, the low of herds
Released from Winter's bondage in their barns;
Spring striving for expression in the taans,
Despite the clutching fingers of the ice,
And all the world awakening to run
Straightforward into Summer's paradise!

Love, lift thine eyes, then—hear my vernal plea?
Bring you no blossoms in your hands—for me?

EDNA MEAD.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

They Wait to See How Mr. Wilson Will Meet the Final Test.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two editorials, the one in The Springfield Republican of April 11, and the other in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 13, are certainly an adroit and effective challenge to the party of opposition to Mr. Wilson's policy in dealing with the submarine issue. The editors cleverly forestall any attempt to make a condemnation of the President's policy a plank in the platform of the Republican Party. Of course, these editorials offer no defense of the Administration. Were such their meaning, no better examples of vicious ad hominem arguments could be found. They amount to the retort, "You are not the men to criticise the policy of the Administration who, by being silent when you should have spoken, and by your actions when you had to show your colors, have made it evident that had you been in the place of Mr. Wilson, you would have done none of those things you are now condemning Mr. Wilson for not doing."

Now, as one of a rather large number of independent voters who four years ago gave their support to Mr. Wilson, but who have been sorely disappointed and chagrined by his course in dealing with the German Government, while I appreciate the clever stroke these editorials have made in the political game, I should much prefer to get from these editors a straight defense of Mr. Wilson's policy to date. Unless I am greatly mistaken, there is urgent need of such a defense, if these men for whom I assume to speak are again to give Mr. Wilson their votes next November. These men, who care infinitely more for great principles and ideals of righteousness and of national honor in our dealings with other nations than for party politics and party allegiance, believe that the American people after all put ideals of justice, of liberty, and of national honor above peace and comfortable prosperity. They believe that the American people will always respond to intelligent, fearless, and high moral leadership, when it is offered them in their President. They believe, as Mr. Wilson has said, "The American people will die for an idea," if by his action the head of the nation will assert that ideal.

Now, these men feel that hitherto the President has not practically recognized this deeper mind in the people of this country, he has not represented their true ideals or given effective expression to their real love of righteousness and their sentiments of national honor. These men believe that the deplorable position of our country in respect to those interests which should always be held supreme is the consequence of this failure to be a strong, fearless, and whole-hearted executive in the critical time through which we are passing.

What can be done to recreate faith in these men, and to retain their support of Mr. Wilson next November? The nation is still at a critical juncture. Is it too late to show that we can yet have a conduct of our affairs with Germany, strong, courageous and determined enough to create again a saving faith in Mr. Wilson's Administration? Will the President yet show himself to be the strong and fearless man at the helm? If he shall do this he may still hold the support of these independent voters. I feel quite sure that with these men, who may decide the next election, Mr. Wilson is on final probation, is having a last chance.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., April 14, 1916.

Drill for State Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of Mayor Mitchel's suggestion to heads of departments to grant leave of absence to subordinates who wish to attend training camps this season, it would seem as though the engineers employed in the New York State Highway Department should be granted leave with pay to attend such encampments if they so desire. The State Highway Department contains many civil engineers, some with previous military service, who, with some elementary training, would make at least good commissioned officers of volunteers in the junior grades. To attend such a camp will cost at least $50 for the month, which the men must pay out of their always slender funds. Is it asking too much that these men be granted leave by the great State of New York, with full pay during their absence, to attend such training and acquire a knowledge of fundamentals essential alike to the preparedness of the nation and the State of New York?

Section 245, Article XI., Chapter 36, Consolidated Laws, already makes it compulsory upon heads of departments to grant leave to State and municipal employes to attend National Guard service, with no loss of pay, promotions, vacations, or privileges during such absence at such duty. Would it not be for the best interest of the State to grant leaves for such attendance to State men anxious to serve their country and to continue their pay to enable them to care for their dependents during such absence? I know three men in the Water Division of the Highway Department who have already secured their cards of approval for the Plattsburg camp, but who cannot afford to take the training unless their salary is continued.

B.
Watertown, N. Y., April 12, 1916.

Denial of a Mexican Charge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in El Pueblo, a Mexican newspaper published in the City of Mexico, that the Assistant Secretary of Fomento, after a careful search in the books and papers in his office, has found that I did not refund the sum of $10,000 out of $20,000 received by me in 1913 for the study of rural credit in different foreign countries.

I have the receipt of the $10,000 that I refunded on the 1st of September, 1913; this document bears the number 979, is signed by the cashier of the National Treasury, and was detached from a stub book. Therefore, there must be in the records of the Treasury the duplicate of the aforesaid receipt.

As soon as I read the report in the abovementioned paper I sent a telegraphic notice both to the Secretary of Fomento and to the Secretary of Finance, in Mexico City, of my being in possession of the receipt, and gave them a description of the document. I also sent a copy of the latter, certified by a Notary Public, to the representative of the First Chief of the Constitutional Army in Washington, asking him to forward it to the authorities in Mexico.

Many persons in this country interested in Mexican affairs have been informed of the accusation by the Mexican press. This fact, together with my being connected here with the most honorable institutions, makes it my indispensable duty to use this method of reaching the public at large.

T. ESQUIVEL OBREGON.
New York, April 10, 1916.

Spirit of Our Reserves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the different suggestions for a large army and navy and the thought of an efficient reserve. Some give the figures of the army as 90,000, with a reserve of honorably discharged soldiers of 20,000 and a navy of 45,000 with a reserve of say 15,000 sailors. These plans read as though all that is necessary for this reserve is to call them out, and if country called they would come. But would they? What has the country ever done or tried to do for them?

We admire those large armies across the sea and the spirit in which they fight and the way in which the reserves respond to the call, but those countries looked after those same reserves in times of peace.

AN EX-SAILOR.
New York, April 14, 1916.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP AN AMERICAN WEAKNESS.

A Change of Policy Urged to Protect Immigrants from Prosecution as Deserters in Foreign Countries.

Columbia University, April 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most important questions that will confront the framers of American foreign policy after the war will be that of dual citizenship. It is well to emphasize that fact now, when the details of the present practice are available for study as regards the practical working of the system on us. It seems that our Government should soon determine where American interests lie on the general question in view of the large number of cases of foreign prosecution that are sure to follow the conclusion of peace. The matter will be all the more complicated from the great variety of economic interests and points of legality (not to mention ethics) which will be involved.

Perhaps most Americans will feel that the present system of mutual forbearance has worked well, since, in view of English control of the seas, it has operated patently to the advantage of the Allies. To the American nation even it may have brought some incidental relief. Doubtless the question of nonemployment has been made less acute for some time to come through the return to Europe of many hands.

Nevertheless, any such benefits to us will be but temporary, and they have been largely offset by the fact that Germany has not been able to recall her conscript American citizens. This disability has certainly lent lung power to German propaganda. In America there are many Italian, French, and Slavic "deserters," whose position as such has forced silence upon them. Judging by the character of much German propaganda, we can safely assume that it is being conducted, in some cases, by men who, but for the tyranny of British navalism, would now be reduced to similar silence.

But one fact stands out very clearly from a few cases of neutrality violations conducted under American law—the present system works in favor of nations organized on a militaristic basis, and against nations organized on a small volunteer army basis. Italy, France, Russia, and Germany have the right under American law to recall their conscripts, through their consulates. England has not the right to "raise troops" on American soil by calling her former citizens to volunteer. To this extent at least the system, quite aside from the amazing premises on which its whole structure rests, is un-American.

It is difficult to say where in the European militaristic consciousness defensive fear ends and imperialistic aggressiveness begins. One has only to peruse the journalistic articles of Europe relative to the treatment of their foreign exiles to see a number of emotions working. Usually the references to French colonists, German-Americans, "Italians abroad," and so on, speak of missionaries of culture, international bonds, &c. But not a few middle-class Europeans, of the pronounced imperialistic groups, look upon such societies as the Allianee Française, the Dante Alighieri, and the various Deutscher Vereins as nuclei abroad of patriotic interest in the European fatherland, which in time of peace are beneficent enough, but which in the event of war with the United States might even be made to serve a purpose.

To some extent at least the belligerent Governments have been able to make use of these societies during the present war. It is only fair to assume that their influence would be, in the event of war against the United States, much less pronounced than imperialistic Europeans hope. I mention them, in fact, only to observe how in some European quarters the heterogeneous nature of American society is viewed as a condition to be perpetuated if possible. And specifically the principle of dual citizenship is regarded as a disintegrating force in the American community, not to be surrendered at any cost. It is a simple fact that in the event of war with any European country the United States would find within its borders several thousands of men legally enrolled in the hostile army, and in the case of certain powers the numbers would be many times that of our present standing army.

Considered as a social weapon, the principle of dual nationality is the safeguard of European aristocratic conservatism. For instance, in Southern Italy the social question would have become acute long since had the landowners not been able to offer this compensation to the Government. It is true that statistics seem to show for Europe generally an accelerated birth rate corresponding to an accelerated outflow of emigrants. But this compensation is not large enough to relieve all alarm in home Governments which see their military efficiency reduced by rapid emigration of young men. Under present conditions the foreign Governments can view the situation with relative complacency. Relieved of the trouble of providing decent conditions of life for a large number of men, they can have these men back, better educated and better fed, in case of the slightest need. The relations of this situation to our own problems of immigration control are well worth serious consideration.

Where the United States most directly suffers from the present system is in the fact that foreign conscription now bears most heavily upon the immigrants that are most desirable from certain American points of view. There are now in America thousands of young men who have lived practically all their lives in America, but whom the mere accident of European birth subjects to foreign conscription. These men have received all their education with us. They feel themselves to be Americans; they know nothing of foreign ideals. They are American in fact. Furthermore, they are usually from immigrant families in moderate circumstances. Their education has often been obtained at great sacrifices. They are now just beginning their professional or business careers, and are the mainstays of their parents and families. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe exposed these men to the alternative of compromising their lives and fortunes in a cause not directly theirs, or of becoming outlaws in some foreign country. I know personally of at least a score of such cases among young college men. They find themselves thus cut off from travel in Europe on business, pleasure, or education, fields in which they are often most serviceable to us. It would seem obvious that one principle of our future policy beyond all discussion would be to guarantee such men immunity from foreign prosecution as deserters.

But in a more general sense the dual citizenship theory affects the most American of our naturalized citizenry. Contrary to the general impression, I feel that we as Americans should demand of our immigrants rather an illiteracy than a literacy test. First, because the general moral tone of immigrants is higher among the illiterates than among the literates, even though the illiterates are singularly responsive to some of the less desirable American "ideals." But particularly because the educated immigrant is educated with foreign ideals. We never know what an illiterate feels toward the country he is leaving. But we do know that an immigrant who has had an elementary school education, however little he may actually have learned, has at least learned the commoner catchwords of the patriotism of his native country. The solidly American portion of our naturalized citizens is the portion that has not been affected with the intellectual traditions of European education. Among those who are spiritually hyphenated the European nations can always rely at least for passive sympathy. It is only fair that we should protect those citizens who are wholly ours from the tyranny of the dual citizenship.

ARTHUR LIVINGSTON.

A BLOW TO CIVIL SERVICE.

Preference for Spanish War Veterans a Backward Step.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that a bill granting an absolute preference in appointment and promotion in the civil service to veterans of the Spanish War has actually passed the Senate came as a distinct shock to advocates of civil service reform, who have opposed such legislation for years.

The bill, introduced by Senator GILCHRIST, has been referred to the Rules Committee of the Assembly, and it is earnestly hoped that this committee will not give it a favorable report. Inasmuch as the bill proposes an amendment to the Constitution, the Governor is not called upon to consider the bill. If defeated it must be beaten in the Assembly during the coming week.

The Constitutional Convention considered this proposal at length, and a committee consisting of Rush Rhees of Rochester, George Wickersham of New York, Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers, and others composing the Committee on Civil Service reported the proposal adversely.

It is unfair to the Spanish War veterans as a body to hold them entirely responsible for the proposed legislation. The great majority of them ask no odds in competition, military or civil, and would resent being classed as inferior to the average citizen. Having served the nation in time of war, they would regret seeing this service made a basis for impairing the efficiency of the Government. A few camp followers have sought to advance their selfish interests through the complacence of their "comrades in arms" and have represented that the entire body of Spanish War veterans of this State are in favor of this undemocratic preference. It is incumbent upon the Spanish War veterans themselves to remove the stigma which has been placed upon them and their patriotic services by their supposed representatives.

Will the people in this State remain indifferent to a well-financed and effective lobby of a few Spanish War veterans who are seeking to destroy the civil service law by securing an absolute preference in appointment and promotion? Will public opinion permit the monopoly of the civil service by soldiers to the detriment of efficient administration? Does "preparedness" mean mediocrity in democratic administration? All of these questions must carry a negative answer, because the country is beginning to demand better and better administration. Spanish War veteran preference can only result in inefficiency. As a measure to perpetuate inefficiency it deserves the condemnation of the Committee on Rules and public opinion at large.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE T. KEYES, Secretary.
New York, April 15, 1916.

Roosevelt's Peace Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You forget that Theodore Roosevelt, the man you are trying to make people think would plunge us into war, won, during his Administration, the Nobel peace prize, that he settled many difficulties that might have brought war upon us at a time when we were adequately prepared to meet war and protect ourselves.

Is our watchful waiting combined with unpreparedness going to win another peace prize?

G. A.
New York, April 14, 1916.

MEXICO AND CHINA.

Difference Between Our Attitude and That of Japan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as I can see, Ralph E. Harbold does not disturb any of my criticisms on the letter of the editor of the Peking Daily News—Hollington K. Tong—in which he made, as I claim, unmerited attack upon Japan. Mr. Harbold charges, however, that I "neglected to refute Mr. Tong's clever contrast that the United States has not treated Mexico as Japan has treated China." Indeed! Mr. Harbold may easily learn from books exactly how Mexico has fared in the last eighty years at the hands of the United States. Then let him answer for himself the questions: What is Texas? Why is California? All is doubtless for the best in this best of worlds.

If Mexico of today had Germany grafted upon one section of its territory, Great Britain owning a small piece and dominating a much larger one, and France saddled upon another portion, there might be some reason in comparing the United States' attitude to Mexico with Japan's relation to China. As it is we are simply asking Mexico to behave, to make a responsible Government and not to permit any extra-American power to dominate the country in whole or in part.

The nearly 500,000 square miles of land annexed to Uncle Sam's domain at the expense of Mexico's boundary lines have satisfied us. We want no more of her so far as I can discover. Besides, a better conception of national rights has tutored us. Surely the impartial observer will grant a similar modification of method in a very different situation, namely, that between China and Japan.

In view, too, of the dissimilarities, had not Mexico, which is a live yet unsolved question for the United States, over which we are still somewhat divided in opinion, best be left out of the academic polemics?

Finally, Mr. Harbold is hurt that in shrinking, as he seems to think, from discussing Mexico, I should have fallen to talking of the revolts in China, which he says are irrelevant. Why, the revolts are the Chinese question of the hour, and this evening I read a cablegram begging Great Britain and the United States to ask Yuan Shih-kai to

HOPES BROWN BILLS WILL BECOME LAWS

Whitman's Views Defined in His Letter to the Tax Reduction Committee.

TELLS WHERE DANGER IS

Says Defeat, If It Comes, Will Be Due to Votes of City Assemblymen.

ALBANY, April 16.—The full text of Governor Whitman's letter to Eugene H. Outerbridge and other members of the Tax Reduction Committee of New York City, expressing his approval of the Brown New York City financial relief bills, was made public tonight. In an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning the Governor said that he was ready to approve the measures, and denied that he had been responsible for any of the opposition to them.

The Governor's letter was in reply to a communication from Mr. Outerbridge, Adolph Lewisohn, I. N. Seligman, and other members of the Tax Reduction Comittee, in which they recited reports that Senators close to the Executive had been responsible for hurdles placed before the Brown bills. The Governor's letter follows:

State of New York—Executive Chamber.
Albany, April 15, 1916.

Mr. Eugene H. Outerbridge, 11 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication signed by sixteen citizens of New York, your name appearing as the first on the list, asking, in effect, my attitude toward the bills prepared by a "Joint Legislative Committee for the Investigation of the Finances of the City of New York," and introduced in the Legislature.

I am in full sympathy, as you know, and have been for years, with the effort to give New York City the fullest measure of self-government or of home rule consistent with the welfare of the State, and so far as I now am informed, I indorse the action of the Joint Committee and believe that the legislation which they have proposed is good.

The suggestion that "Whitman Senators" or any statement that the influence of the Administration has been against the bills in the Senate is clearly contradicted by the action of that body.

All of the bills, so far as I am informed, have passed the Senate, with the exception of the so-called "Bridges bill" and the Public Health and Charities bill. The Bridges bill failed of passage, although it had the support of the City Administration, owing largely to the adverse votes of New York City Senators, and not, as you seem to imply in your letter, on account of up-State influences. I am informed that it will be called up again, when all of the up-State Senators are present, and it is hoped that these New York City Senators will be defeated and the city enabled to obtain the relief sought at the request of Mayor Mitchel.

I hope and assume that most, if not all, of these bills will pass the Assembly, although, of course, it is not within my power to compel it. I think, however, I can assure you that if they do not pass the Assembly, it will be due to the adverse votes of New York City Assemblymen.

With kindest regards, I am
Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

As the Governor explains, the important bills proposed by the Brown Committee which investigated New York City finances, are now before the Assembly. Three of them—those giving the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the Court House board, establishing the pay-as-you-go policy and changing the tax collection date—have been reported from the Assembly Committee on Rules and are on the calendar tomorrow night.

It was learned tonight that the other Brown measures will be reported out of the Rules Committee. They include the referendum in New York City on whether the city or State shall fix the salaries of city employes, and the referendum on whether the Board of Estimate shall fix the salaries of employes of counties within the city. Other Brown bills abolish State aid for county highway, abolish the fee system in the office of the Sheriff of New York county, and divide the motor registration receipts between the State and the cities and towns. The hardest fight in the Assembly will be on the pay-as-you-go bill, which provides that non-revenue producing improvements must be carried in the annual budget. The Democrats from New York City are bitterly opposed to this measure, because Tammany Hall expects to control the next New York City administration and does not want its hands tied in the expenditure of public funds.

The County Salary Referendum bill has been so amended in the Senate and the Assembly that scarcely more than the shell is left. The original bill exempted from the provisions of the referendum the District Attorney and judicial officers. So many other departments have been exempted that while the original bill affected offices in New York County expending $600,350, the bill now affects salaries amounting in the aggregate to $83,500 only. In Kings the reduction is from $554,478 to $226,100; in the Bronx, from $217,341 to $63,500; in Queens, from $124,580, until all have been exempted, and in Richmond, from $35,580 to $4,780. This, of course, represents the work of legislators who have special friends among the county officials, whose incomes they wish to protect.

With the Legislature slated to adjourn on Wednesday at midnight, the important matters to be considered, besides the New York City legislation, are the appropriation bill and reapportionment. The Senate has limited debate on both bills, and they will pass on scheduled time.

Governor Whitman tonight explained why the Towner bill specifying that the new prison to replace Sing Sing shall be built at Wingdale had been amended to allow a commission to choose between Wingdale and Beekman as a site. The Governor said that he was unwilling to sign a measure which took the choice of sites from the commission. The Governor intimated, however, that Senator Towner would not lose his heart's desire through the amendment to his measure. The Governor hinted broadly that he regarded Wingdale as the better of the two sites.

The Towner bill and the Sage Prison bill differ also in that the Sage bill provides that the plans shall be the subject of competition, while Senator Towner's bill says that the commission may employ an architect. Governor Whitman said tonight that the new prison would surely be a farm colony prison.

To Wed English Officer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sylvia Wilder, a daughter of Colonel Wilbur Elliott Wilder, Fifth United States Cavalry, now in Mexico, to Lieutenant Alvary F. Gascoigne, Coldstream Guards, the only son of Colonel Richard Gascoigne, D. S. O., of Lotherton Hall, Yorkshire, England, and Craigmish Castle, Scotland. Miss Wilder is a niece of Edward S. Martin, the author, and a sister of Throop M. Wilder and the Misses Cornelia M. and Violet B. Wilder of this city.

B'NAI B'RITH DEDICATION.

Charity and Loyalty Theme of Speeches at New Building.

The dedication of the B'nai B'rith Building of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal order, took place last night at a meeting held in the new headquarters, 2,307 Broadway, after which there were speeches by Marcus M. Marks, Otto Irving Wise, Abraham K. Cohen, and Herman Asher, a former President of the order. Abraham K. Cohen presided and was assisted in the ceremony by Samuel Fleischman and Joseph Levenson. A prayer for peace was delivered by Herbert S. Goldstein.

This order was founded in 1843 for the purpose "of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests and those of humanity," and its lodges, which have been established in every corner of the earth, were first started in this city. It has established the Anti-Defamation League in combating injurious animadversions against the Jews, and was instrumental in bringing about the abrogation of the Russian treaty.

Mr. Marks emphasized the Jewish idea of charity, which is that of brotherhood.

"Among the older Jews," he said, "a corner of the field belonged to the poor, and even today many good Jews religiously set aside one-tenth of their income for the use of the unfortunate. This order stands for patriotic citizenship in whatever land the Jew makes his home. In peace as in war the Jew is always ready to sacrifice for his country in service, with heart, brain, and purse. The B'nai B'rith being an international order stands for liberty the world over.

"In the Borough of Manhattan, where more Jews have gathered than ever crowded in Jerusalem, there is a great civic duty devolving upon the Jews, which the B'nai B'rith lays great stress upon. Every ideal member of this order will be an ideal citizen of New York and of the United States."

Mr. Asher, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, declared to the members that the best way to be true to the country was to be loyal to their religion.

Among others present were Bernard M. Kaplan, Secretary; Charles Hartman, member of Executive Committee, and Dr. Joel Blau.

More Prizes for Model Aeros.

Prizes amounting to $695 were offered yesterday by the Aero Club of America, for model aeroplanes driven by compressed air. There are twenty model aeroplane clubs in the country to compete, and the cash prizes are offered as an inducement for boys and young men to take up the study of aeronautics. The club members making the best record each month will receive $100, and the club whose members make the highest records for three months will receive the Willard Trophy, which was won last year by the Illinois Model Aero Club.

Russian Dancers' Week's Program.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe will produce during the third week of its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, which begins this evening, one new ballet. This is "Narcisse," devised by Fokine, with music by Tcherepnine, to be given Thursday evening, with Nijinski in the title rôle. Mr. Nijinski's appearances for the week are scheduled for Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings and the Wednesday matinée. With the exception of "Narcisse," his rôles will be those in which he has already been seen here.

Concert for French War Hospital.

There will be a concert at the Punch and Judy Theatre this afternoon in aid of Military Hospital 28, at Bourges, France. The artists to take part will be Mme. Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, contralto; John Powell, pianist, and Miguel Llobet, guitarist. Desiré Defrere, a Belgian tenor who was wounded during the early part of the war, will sing the "Marseillaise," and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, international Chairman of the Surgical Dressing Committee, will tell some of her recent experiences in the war zone.

Miss Dickey to Wed in West.

Announcement has been made of the coming marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dickey of Tulsa, Okla., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lyle Dickey, to Chester J. Copmann, formerly of Sea Gate, Long Island, N. Y., and now a resident of Tulsa. The wedding will take place April 27 in Trinity Episcopal Church, Tulsa, only relatives of the bride and bridegroom being invited to be present.

Miss Dickey is a graduate of the University of Chicago in the class of 1913 and was born in Kansas. Mr. Copmann is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1900 and lives in Bay Ridge, the son of J. W. Copmann, who for many years was the manager of the Standard Oil Company's business in the Far East, having had his headquarters in Japan.

Bradford L. Fairfax, Jr., to Wed.

The engagement has been announced in Lenox, Mass., of Bradford Lindsay Fairfax, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Lindsay Fairfax, and grandson of Mrs. William H. Bradford of Wayside, Lenox, to Miss Maude Moss, a daughter of Professor Moss of Wigan, England. Mr. Fairfax, who is 21 years old, after leaving St. Mark's School, went to England, and entered Cambridge, where he studied until he left to enter the automobile ambulance corps, in which the Duchess of Rutland, a friend of his grandmother, Mrs. Bradford, is interested. Mr. Fairfax is a nephew of Hamilton R. Fairfax and Mrs. Charles G. Ayres of New York, and of Henry Fairfax of Oak Hill, Va., and John W. Fairfax of Coggin's Hall, James River, Va.

To Wed Admiral Cooper's Son.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 16.—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thomas of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Trumbull Thomas, and Leslie Bradford Cooper of South Street. Mr. Cooper is the son of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Bloodgood Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fanshawe Bloodgood of 67 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Conscience Meadow, Setauket, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eloise Pirsson Bloodgood, to Lieutenant Delevan Bloodgood Downer, United States Navy. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the New York were:

F. E. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adams, R. H. Atkin, Mrs. A. H. Barnett, Miss Dorothy Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Burns, Dr. G. P. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carter, Miss M. L. Dalton, F. W. Davis, Professor John Dewberry, Miss J. M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Percy W. Evans, Miss K. Farrell, W. C. Foster, Robert Grant, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harling, Miss M. Hayes, W. John Hobson, Miss Frances M. Howland, T. H. Jordan, S. Kaplan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Kirton, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Knox, H. Livingston, Jr., J. E. Matthews, R. L. Newman, A. G. C. Oddie, Mrs. H. B. Palmer, J. W. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Parker, E. Percy, E. Rollinson, T. D. Richardson, Sir Clifford Sifton, K. C. M. G.; Miss L. E. Symons, Ernest Tracey, R. H. Upson, F. C. Walcott, F. M. White, Mrs. H. Warburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Bates Wyman.

TIMES PLANS PRIZES FOR NEWARK PUPILS

More Than 1,000 Will Be Awarded for Essays on City's History.

PART OF BIG CELEBRATION

Project Has Indorsement of Superintendent Poland and Father Dillon of the Parish Schools.

In connection with the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Newark, N. J., which commences on May 1 and lasts through October, THE NEW YORK TIMES will award more than 1,000 prizes to the pupils of the schools of that city for the best essays on its history from its settlement to the present day.

In addition to the essay contest the celebration will include public meetings, pageants, commemoration exercises in the schools and churches, and many other civic and social demonstrations. The contest will be open to all the pupils of the public, private, parochial, and high schools, and has been planned to arouse the keen interest of the rising generation in the greatest city of their State, and to foster in them the same pride that their elders have in Newark.

The prizes will consist of 500 Tiffany silver medals for the best essays, and for the next best 500 engraved certificates of merit will be awarded. In addition to the prizes awarded to the pupils, the teachers of the high schools and grammar departments of the public schools will receive prizes for the work of their pupils, which will be awarded to those whose pupils produce the five best essays in their various grades.

All essays are to be based on the series written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by J. Wilmer Kennedy, Assistant Superintendent of the Newark public schools, who is a student of the history of Newark. He has written seven articles, the first of which will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday, April 24, and will be followed by one each day, the last of the series appearing on April 30.

The articles will appear as follows, and will tell the periods in the history of Newark under the titles given:

April 24—The founding of Newark and events leading up to it.
April 25—The leaders of the colony, with an account of the character of the early founders.
April 26—Customs and habits of the founders. Early government.
April 27—Early education in Newark.
April 28—Newark and the Revolution.
April 29—Newark and the civil war.
April 30—Modern Newark. Its place among America's great cities.

Conditions of the Competition.

The essays must not exceed 500 words in length and must be in the pupil's own handwriting. Spelling, neatness of preparation, and clearness of expression will be considered by the judges in making awards.

Pupils must write on one side of the paper only, and each page must be numbered. The pupil's name must appear at the top of the first page, together with his or her grade and class, the name of the school, and the name of the teacher.

Essays based on other information or written without reading Mr. Kennedy's series of sketches will not be considered. The prizes are to be awarded as follows:

1. To the pupil in each class in each school in the grammar department of the public schools writing the best essay, a Tiffany silver medal.

2. To the pupil in each class in each school writing the second best essay, an engraved certificate of merit.

3. To the pupil in each grade of each high school submitting the best essay, a choice of books to the value of $10.

4. To the pupil in each grade of each high school submitting the second best composition, a choice of books to the value of $5.

5. To the pupil in each class in each school of the parochial schools writing the best essay, a Tiffany silver medal.

6. To the pupil in each class of each school of the parochial schools writing the second best essay, an engraved certificate of merit.

7. To the teacher in each grade of the high schools and the grammar departments of the public schools whose pupils produce the five best essays, a choice of books to the value of $10.

A similar plan of awards is arranged also for the private schools having academic departments. Thus the competition is open to the pupils of the grammar departments of the public schools, the high schools, and the grammar departments of the parochial and private schools. The difference in the system of instruction in the high schools and the grammar departments it is necessary to make a difference in the awards. The high schools have no class division answering to that of the grammar schools, and it has been found that the grade rather than the class is the proper basis of award.

Teachers Asked to Co-operate.

All class teachers will be asked to select the five best essays of their respective classes, and the judges will make their final selections from these.

The Newark Board of Education has indorsed the essay contest, and Dr. A. B. Poland, School Superintendent, is arranging to have the preparation of the essays made a part of the regular school work in English composition. In his letter to the school Principals Dr. Poland advises that they have their pupils take part.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES," he wrote, "in order to show its interest in the 250th anniversary celebration in Newark and also to promote the study of local history in our schools, has offered prizes for compositions written under certain conditions.

"It is recommended that all the classes enter into this competition as far as is practicable.

"Newark has an interesting history, its founders having been men of the highest type of intelligence, courage, and moral fibre—the stuff of which founders of States are made. It is very desirable that the pupils in the city schools should, in this anniversary year, 1916, familiarize themselves with Newark history, and THE NEW YORK TIMES competition will serve to stimulate effort in the attainment of this end.

"The compositions may be very properly prepared during the period allotted on the program to English."

The Rev. John A. Dillon, Superintendent of the parish schools of Newark, has also given his indorsement of the essay contest in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is a pleasure for me to commend THE NEW YORK TIMES for its efforts to emphasize the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Newark, N. J.," he wrote, "by establishing a prize essay contest for the school children of this city.

Chance to Better Literary Style.

"A contest of this kind will undoubtedly do much to increase the civic pride of the children by giving them a fuller knowledge of the history of their city, and at the same time afford them an excellent opportunity for improving their literary style.

"This need entail no extra time or labor, as it can be made a part of the composition lesson in the daily program of classes. I am confident that the children of the parochial schools of Newark will avail themselves of THE NEW YORK TIMES offer to enter the contest."

The winners of the $10 value book prizes will have a wide selection to choose from. There are eighteen lots, any one of which may be selected, and these comprise the works of the greatest authors and poets, among which are Washington Irving, Cooper, Macaulay, Riley, Kipling, Stevenson, Shakespeare, Scott, and a number of lives of great men by various authors. Included in these lots are fifty-two issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial, with leather binder, and a year's subscription to that publication. THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History of the War, bound volumes I. and II.; the Current History each month, and a year's subscription for the THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Review, comprise another lot.

The $5 value book prizes consist of nineteen selections, seventeen of which are the best of the English classics, and the others publications of THE NEW YORK TIMES, similar to the $10 prizes, with the omission of the year's subscription.

All essays entered in the competition must be in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES by midnight of Monday, May 15. They are to be mailed flat or folded, not rolled, and should be addressed to the "Newark Competition Department," THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York.

The Newark Board of Education will name the judges for the public schools; the parochial school authorities will name the judges for the parochial schools, and a special committee from the private schools will select the judges for their division.

GLUT OF FOREIGN MAIL HERE

The New York to Carry More Than 750 Tons on Wednesday's Trip.

When the American liner New York leaves for Liverpool at noon next Wednesday she will take the biggest load of mail ever carried on a steamship in any part of the world. The Post Office officials notified the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday that so far there were 11,000 sacks of first class mail at the Post Office ready for shipment to England and the Continent. The company was requested to make arrangements to receive the mail on board today, and this has been done.

A pier official said that the 11,000 sacks would weigh about 750 tons and occupy 47,000 cubic feet of space in the hold. The mail for the New York does not close until 8:30 A. M. Wednesday, so it is probable that another 2,000 bags will be added, along with 1,500 baskets of post parcels.

The congestion at the Post Office of mail for Europe has been created through the taking off last week of the regular liners to Holland, France and England, combined with the arrival here of mail from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and India. These transpacific mails are much heavier than they were before the war, the mail service to Europe through the Suez Canal having been disorganized by the German and Austrian submarine activity in the Mediterranean.

The American liners carry about 8,000 tons of express freight at the rate of $60 a ton between New York and Liverpool, and go out full every trip, as they deliver the goods within eight or nine days. The charge of carrying the 750 tons of mail at $60 a ton would amount to $45,000. The Post Office will not have to pay that sum, however, as the American Line receives a mail subsidy of $4 for every mile its steamships travel on the voyage to Liverpool and return to New York without regard to the amount of mail carried, so that the steamship company will lose no extra space in the hold which would otherwise have been filled with cargo.

An officer on the New York said yesterday that it takes the 250 girl censors employed by the British Post Office at Liverpool from three to four days to sort an ordinary American mail of 2,500 sacks, so that Wednesday's shipment will not all be delivered in the various cities of Great Britain, France, Holland, and Switzerland for twelve or more days after the steamship arrives in Liverpool.

DR. HUGH SCHUSSLER DIES.

Physician Gave Up Practice to Become an Opera Singer.

Dr. Hugh Schussler, formerly a member of the Century Opera Company and at one time the champion pistol shot of the United States, died early yesterday morning at his home, 56 West 122d Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo., and after receiving his medical education there practiced for several years. Dr. Schussler gave up his profession to become a singer. He had a bass voice of splendid quality, and went to Chicago, where he studied for some time, later appearing with Thomas's Orchestra. Following this, he came here and appeared for a time with the Century Opera Company.

Dr. Schussler, after appearing with success here, decided to go to Germany, and it was there that he met Miss Sybil Conklin, who was singing in Elberfeld, and to whom he was married about ten weeks ago. For a time she sang contralto and Dr. Schussler sang bass in the opera company at Elberfeld, and some time later, when he returned to this country, he met her again.

Not long after Dr. Schussler returned to Germany and joined the Elberfeld Opera Company, to which Miss Conklin had returned, and they sang together for some time. While on his way back to this country from this trip he became ill and was operated upon in London by Dr. Charles Mayo, who happened to be in that city. After recovering, Dr. Schussler returned here, and ten weeks ago married Miss Conklin, going to the hospital a few days later to have an examination made. It was disclosed that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach, from which he died.

Until a few weeks ago, when his voice failed, he sang in the Crescent Avenue Church, Plainfield, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 16.—The Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen, for nearly forty-seven years the pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hagerstown, twice President of the Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church, and at one time President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, died at his home here this afternoon. He was 79 years old.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES WALLACE, a farmer of Mendham, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. ROSE NELSON LA MARCHE, wife of John V. La Marche, died on Saturday at her home in Red Bank, N. J., in her fifty-first year.

JOHN WEBB, one of the largest property holders of Hillside, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there.

CLEMENT LYNDON DESPARD, founder of the firm of Despard & Co., insurance brokers, and known for years as an authority on safety matters, died yesterday morning at his home, 40 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born here and had been actively engaged in marine insurance for forty years.

JAMES H. MCCLELLAN, editor of The Baltimore Underwriter, died in Baltimore yesterday. He was 58 years old.

Dr. ROBERT M. CURTS, for thirty years noted as a surgeon in Paterson, died yesterday at his home, 641 East Eighteenth Street, in that city. He was born in Ontario, Canada, fifty years ago.

WILLIAM H. BROOKS, author of the Brooks High License Law, died on Saturday at his home in Germantown, Penn., in his seventy-fifth year. He was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Highways of Philadelphia.

Captain BARNARD SMITH-PIGOTT, Inspector of munitions for the British Government, died on Saturday, in New Haven, Conn., after an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. MARY SIMS BAINBRIDGE, widow of W. E. Bainbridge, Secretary of the American Legation in Peking during the Boxer rebellion, died Saturday at her home in Council Bluffs, Ia., in her sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. DAKIN, widow of Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, died on Saturday at her home, 9 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year.

LOUIS REMSEN SCHENCK, cashier of the brokerage firm of Hamlin & Fuller of this city, died on Friday at his home, 764 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD B. BARRETT, a grocer of Greenwich, Conn., died on Saturday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

Miss CECILIA HART, long active in Catholic charities in Brooklyn, and a daughter of the late Patrick Hart, a brick manufacturer, died at her home, 120 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

ANTON LIEBLER, head of the mineral water manufacturing firm of A. Liebler & Co., died at his home, 405 West 126th Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

JACOB BENNET HUNTER, a direct descendant of Captain Pieter Praa, who first owned Hunter's Point, and whose father was the late Richard Bennet Hunter, died on Saturday at his home in Hempstead, L. I.

ALEXANDER C. YARD, Postmaster of Trenton, N. J., during the Administration of Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, died yesterday at his home, 819 State Street, Trenton, in his seventy-first year.

MICHAEL KEHOE, Assistant Superintendent of Documents of the Legislature in Albany, died on Saturday in a hospital there.

Miss BESSIE POSNER, daughter of Dr. Abraham Posner of 2,738 West Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday in the Jewish Hospital in that borough in her twenty-fifth year.

JEWS TO CELEBRATE PASSOVER TONIGHT

Matzoth Provided for All the Poor and Unfortunate in This City.

SEDER AT ELLIS ISLAND

Special Services in the Synagogues and Exercises and Motion Pictures in Theatres.

Beginning at sunset this evening Jews throughout the world will celebrate the Passover, the festival commemorative of the exodus of the Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt. In thousands of Jewish homes, including reformed as well as orthodox, the Seder feast or Passover banquet will be held tonight and tomorrow night, at tables spread with picturesque traditional reminders of the Biblical events of the exodus from the land of Egyptian slavery, while the historical narrative of those events is read from the Hebrew Passover story or Haggada by the head of each family, surrounded by the younger members, and songs and anecdotes closely or remotely connected with the events described, are sung or recounted round the festive board.

Beginning at noon today and during the entire Passover week, observant Jews will eat no bread or other foods containing leaven, substituting instead the unleavened Passover cakes or matzoth, and other tasty dishes not of everyday consumption. The matzoth, thin cracker-like layers of pure flour and water, are to remind of the unleavened bread eaten by the Children of Israel after their hurried flight from Egypt, when the dough which they had been kneading was baked by the sun's rays as they carried it along with them on their backs.

Bitter herbs, too, which have a place on the Seder table, are symbolic of the days of the slavery in Egypt, while a plastic mixture of crushed apples and nuts symbolizes the mortar with which the enslaved Israelites built the tombs and public buildings of the Pharaohs. There is raisin wine and other wine, too, at the Seder table, served more for cheer than for symbolism.

The Passover in Russia.

The Passover season, while a season of good cheer and rejoicing, has also been a season of dread and suffering among Jews in many lands of persecution throughout the centuries of their dispersion. For it has been seized upon, particularly in Russia, as an occasion for reviving annually against Jews the terrible blood accusation of ritual murder—the charge that the matzoth were baked with the blood of Christian children. As a result, in countless instances, the feast of grateful rejoicing and merriment has been shattered by inrushing mobs and rioters and turned into a pogrom. This year there will be neither Seder nor pogrom in many of those homes abroad, for they are wrecked and deserted and their inhabitants have been scattered and driven far away before the successive tidal waves of the war.

Jews throughout the world have always made it a point of honor to care for their poor, specially around the Passover season, seeing to it that none should lack the matzoth and Passover foods. Relying on this, special appeals have been made by Jewish relief and charitable organizations this year, particularly for the homeless Jewish refugees in the war-torn lands of Europe and Asia. Special services will be held in the synagogues of this city, and Passover exercises and motion pictures will be given at theatres.

In preparation for the Passover, the United Hebrew Community, with the co-operation of the Maskel Al Dol Society, has distributed among the poor 50,000 pounds of matzoth, 5,000 pounds of meat, 300 pounds of tea, and 10 barrels of sugar. The food will reach 3,000 families, it is estimated. The East Side Matzoth Fund has also purchased 3,000 pounds of matzoth for the poor.

Supplied with Matzoth.

The poor of the Oriental Jewish Colony have been supplied with matzoth by the Federation of Oriental Jews. Matzoth have also been provided for the Jewish inmates of prisons and corrective institutions in the State by the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society.

Because of poverty due to war conditions, American Jews have this year helped Jews in Palestine and other portions of the war zone in the purchase of matzoth. It has been customary abroad for belligerent countries to grant Jewish soldiers furloughs so that they might celebrate the Passover, and it is thought that the practice will be followed this year.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of 229 East Broadway will celebrate the opening of the Passover season tonight with a Seder at its home, where 1,200 Jewish immigrants and poor will be fed, with another Seder on Ellis Island, where all of the Jewish immigrants detained there will sit down to table. Rabbi Barnett Siegel will preside at the home and ex-Judge Leon Sanders, President of the society, will preside at Ellis Island.

One of the most interesting of the Seders this evening will be that at the home of the Daughters of Israel, 232 East Tenth Street, where aged men and women will sit at separate tables. At the head of the men's table will be Chain David Gortz, who is 101 years old, and at the head of the women's table will be Mrs. Rigke Kaster, 98 years old. Hyman Weiss, 94 years old, will sit next to Gortz, and Mrs. Rose Sobel, 97 years old, will be beside Mrs. Kaster. The youngest persons at the tables will be Johan Hirsch, 68 years old, and Mrs. Sarah Green, 69 years old. Rabbi Gedalle Borls, himself 63 years of age, will preside at the feast, and with him will be Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy.

Jewish soldiers and sailors from the forts and battleships in the vicinity of New York will be provided with a Seder this evening at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Sedar services for the patients and employes of the Beth Israel Hospital will be held in the orthodox institution tonight.

EX-GOV. PECK IS DEAD.

Author of "Peck's Bad Boy" Ill Short Time in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 16.—George W. Peck, former Governor of Wisconsin, for two terms, and at one time Mayor of Milwaukee, died here today after a short illness.

Mr. Peck was one of the three Democrats, who, since the admission of Wisconsin to the Union in 1848, had held the position of Governor. He was Governor from 1890 to 1895. In 1892 his opponent on the Republican ticket was former United States Senator John C. Spooner, whom he defeated after a close contest. After the civil war, in which he served, he settled at Ripon, Wis., where in 1868 he started a paper called The Representative. A few years later he located at La Crosse, where he purchased The La Crosse Democrat. He sold The Democrat in 1874 and founded Peck's Sunshine, he transferred to Milwaukee in 1878.

After locating in Milwaukee Mr. Peck began publishing a series of humorous stories, the best known of which were his "Peck's Bad Boy."

He was born in Henderson, N. Y., in 1842.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

EPSTEIN.—April 13, 220 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Epstein, a son.
KATZ.—April 10, 8,875 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Katz, a son.
KOOH.—April 11, 655 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Koch, a son.
STARK.—April 11, 91 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Stark, a son.

Engaged.

AARONS—STECKLER.—Harriet Steckler to Barney Aarons.
ARNHEIMER—LEBUKOWSKY.—Nettie Lebukowsky to M. H. I. Arnheimer.
BENENSON—MOSES.—Hattie Moses to James Benenson.
CHADWICK—STUTZ.—Lillie Stutz to George Chadwick.
FOLKART—PRINCE.—Fannie Prince to Mark Folkart.
FRIEDMAN — MANNHEIMER. — Velma Mannheimer to Sidney Friedman.
GOLDBERG—WEITZER.—Rose Weitzer to Sidney Goldberg.
HIRSCHBAUM—FANTEL.—Carrie Fantel to Milton Hirschbaum.
JAFFA—JACOBS.—Josephine J. Jacobs to Jack Jaffa.
KAHN—KLEIN.—Helen Klein to Rudolph Kahn.
KORETZ—SCHNEIDER.—Fannie Schneider to Joseph Koretz.
LIEFMANN — KASSEWITZ. — Helen Kassewitz to Edward J. Liepmann.
MOCH—KRONE.—Evelyn R. Krone to Irving Moch.
REINHEIMER—LEVY.—Caroline Levy to Abe Reinheimer.
SILVERMANN—WILLARD.—Carrie Willard to Nora Silvermann.
SIMON—KASHOWITZ.—Cecile Kashowitz to Louis Simon.
STERLING—MARKOWITZ.—Martha Markowitz to Thomas Sterling.

Married

SHIPLEY—BLEET.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Bleet, at 587 Riverside Drive, wish to announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen M. Bleet, to Joseph T. Shipley.

SHERMAN—HIRSCHSON.—April 9, Miriam Hirschson to Herbert Sherman.
SOBEL—BRASSEUR.—April 15, Alice Brasseur to Saul Sobel.

Brooklyn.

TAYLOR—FRANKE.—April 13, Jeannette Franke to Clarence Taylor.

Died.

BAHLMANN.—On Saturday, April 15, at the house of her niece, Mrs. Charles Parker, in Kansas City, Anna Bahlmann, aged 60 years. Burial at Warrensburg, Missouri.

BEERS.—Entered into rest at New Haven, Conn., on April 15, Robert A. Beers, in his 91st year. Funeral services will be private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BLOHM.—Helen Hewitt, wife of Albert Blohm, 419 West 118th St., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hewitt, Trenton, N. J., in her 24th year. Services at 471 Hamilton Av., Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BRAUN.—On April 16, Lizette, beloved wife of Ludwig A. Braun. Funeral services at her late residence, 475 72d St., Brooklyn, Monday, 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BRIDGMAN.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on April 15, 1916, Roger M. Bridgman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Villanova, Penn., on Fourth month 16, 1916, Thomas Wistar Brown, in his 90th year. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. above 12th St., Philadelphia, on Third Day, Fourth month 18, 1916, at 3 P. M.

BURNS.—The death on February 8, 1916, at St. Nazaire, France, of Thomas Burns, an American citizen, is reported by the American Consul at Nantes, France. The legal representatives of deceased can obtain further information by applying to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

CASTAGNETTA.—On April 14, aged 69, Ignatius, beloved husband of Anna Castagnetta. Funeral services at 1:30 P. M. Monday at 1,105 Hoe Av., Bronx.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, April 14, 1916, Kenneth Benedict, youngest son of the late William G. and Hirdena Benedict Collins. Services at West End Presbyterian Church, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, April 18, at 4 P. M.

COOK.—At Dover General Hospital, April 15, Lydia M. Cook, late of Ladgewood, N. J. Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Succasunna, N. J., Wednesday, April 19, at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet trains arriving at Dover—8:44, 9:16, 9:32, and 10 A. M., D., L. & W. R. R.

DEMETROPULOS. — Angel Demetropulos. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

DESPARD.—Clement Lyndon, at 49 West 57th Street, on Sunday morning, April 16, 1916, Clement Lyndon Despard, beloved husband of Caroline R. Despard, and son of Clement J. and Matilda Despard, aged 63. Funeral private. Interment in Boston. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Boston papers please copy.

DE WITT.—Friday, April 14, 1916, Doctor Putnam De Witt. Funeral service at his late home, 815 West 4th St., Monday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DONOVAN.—April 16, 1916, Michael A. Donovan, member of New York Police Department, attached to Second Inspection District, beloved husband of Margaret Donovan, (nee O'Keeffe.) Funeral, Wednesday, April 19, at 8:30 A. M., from late residence, 417 West 156th St., thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., (near Amsterdam Av.) Relatives, friends, and members of George B. McClellan Garrison, No. 77, Army and Navy Union, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

ELLERG.—Livingston Lodge, No. 657, F. and A. M. Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend an urgent communication held at the late residence of our deceased brother, Wor. Jos. F. Ellerg, first Master of Livingston, last charter member, 822 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 17, at 8 o'clock. By order
JOHN V. AMES,
Attest, Master.
GEO. L. WEBER, Sec'y.

FAIRBANKS.—At her home, 30 Rowan St., South Norwalk, Conn., on April 15, 1916, Grace Hasbrouck, beloved wife of Rev. S. T. Fairbanks. Funeral service at her late residence, Tuesday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

FINCH.—Entered into rest on Saturday, April 15, Anna Maria van Natter, widow of Ellis Campbell Finch, in her 86th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 75 Jane St., on Monday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock.

FOLEY.—On April 14, Catherine M. Donohue, beloved wife of Timothy T. Foley. Funeral from her late residence, 163 East 33d St., Tuesday, April 18, at 9:30 A. M., to St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Holy Cross. Please omit flowers.

FRANK.—On Friday, April 14, 1916, Ella, beloved wife of John Frank. Funeral Services at her late residence, 96 West 40th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Monday, April 17, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FRANKENTHAL.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday, April 16, Jacob

BICYCLE ROAD RACE WITH FIELD OF 201 RIDERS WON BY LIPSETT

LIPSETT BEATS BIG FIELD OF CYCLISTS

Wins Floral Park Ten-Mile Handicap, with 200 Wheelmen Trailing Behind Him.

BELLO TAKES TIME PRIZE

Century Road Club Association First In Team Contest, with Unione Sportiva Italiana Second.

Amateur bicycling appeared restored to its halycon days with the contesting yesterday of the Floral Park Handicap of ten miles, run under the auspices of the Unione Sportiva Italiana, for the 201 riders who participated in the event comprised the biggest field that had competed in a bicycle road race in New York in more than a decade. R. C. Lipsett of the Century Road Club Association captured the premier laurels, after a race that was a series of spurts from start to finish. Lipsett, with three minutes, thirty seconds handicap, journeyed over the level stretches of the Jericho Turnpike from Floral Park to Westbury, L. I., and return in 27:05 2-5, and won by fully fifty yards from A. Nieminsky of the Hudson County Wheelmen, who started from the three minute mark and finished in 26:57, actual time. John Chirardi of the Unione Sportiva Italiana, took the third place prize in 27:56, with 3:45 handicap.

The veteran, Tom Bello, who competes for the Unione Sportiva Italiana, maintained his excellent record in road racing by winning the fast time prize from scratch in 26:02, finishing forty-fifth. Bello had to ride at top speed all the time to get home in front, for he had a margin of little more than a wheel's length over Fred Voisin of the Acme Wheelmen, who was clocked one-fifth of a second slower than Bello. The first six contestants for the fast time prize finished within a second of each other, and, in fact, were so closely bunched that the judges had difficulty in awarding their prizes.

More than fifty prizes were distributed among the host of contesting cyclists, ranging from a handsome racing mount to a small silver loving cup.

The representatives of the Century Road Club Association won in the team competition handily with a total of 52 points, being placed first, fifth, seventh, eighteenth and twenty-first. The cross-country system of scoring was employed. The Unione Sportiva Italiana combination took the second prize with 95 points, and were closely followed by the Acme Wheelmen with 108, Brooklyn Wheelmen with 119, and Empire City Wheelmen with 146 points.

To the Acme Wheelmen went a large trophy for having the greatest number of starters, there being twenty-two Acme riders in the line, four more than had the Empire City Wheelmen, who were second.

The race, which was postponed from last Sunday because of the snow, was not handicapped yesterday by four rounds, although there was one stretch of the Jericho Turnpike about three miles from the start at the Oriental Hotel, Floral Park, which was sandy and soft. The remainder of the course was firm and solid and ideal from the cyclist's viewpoint.

There were numerous minor accidents, but only one of a painful character. Fred Fesselmeyer of the Acme Wheelmen was thrown forcibly when about four miles out on the course, and suffered lacerations about the head, arms and body, which were attended by Dr. A. C. Griffin of Whitestone, L. I. Fesselmeyer had to retire from the race, and was taken to his home in an automobile. He asserted that he had been thrown by Lipsett, the ultimate victor.

Nearly all the pacemakers on the outward trip was made by Ghirardi of the Unione Sportiva Italiana. He was overtaken by Lipsett on the turn at the half-way mark in Westbury, and from that point to the finish line, the Century Road Club man was the leader. Going out the riders fairly flew, having the wind at their backs, but returning it was a different story. There was a strong head-on breeze blowing, and many of the wheelmen were compelled to retire from exhaustion after battling for a time against the wind. These men continued to straggle home for almost two hours after the winner had been timed. The leaders finished as follows:

	Actual Time.	Hd'p.	Time.
R. C. Lipsett, C. R. C. Ass'n	32:35	27:00	2-5
A. Nieminsky, Hudson Co.	30:57	27:00	
J. Ghirardi, Unione Sport. Ital.	31:45	27:56	
J. Caldwell, Brooklyn W.	31:00	27:11	1-5
W. Renz, C. R. C. Association	31:15	27:30	2-5
D. J. Brock, Brooklyn W.	31:00	27:21	3-5
G. Stoppello, C. R. C. Ass'n	31:00	27:51	4-5
J. Quagliozzi, Acme W.	31:00	27:52	4-5
M. Kurzdofer, Acme W.	31:45	28:07	1-5
C. Eller, New England W.	31:30	27:53	
C. Kudele, C. R. C. of A.	31:00	27:22	2-5
R. Olsen, Hudson Co. W.	31:00	27:51	1-5
George Harvey, unattached	31:00	27:22	
W. Hohnenberg, Cedarhurst C. C.	31:00	27:23	1-5
R. Braet, U. S. L.	31:15	27:38	2-5
C. H. Tonjes, New England W.	31:15	27:48	
F. J. Crocker, Big Mark A. C.	31:15	27:48	
Y. J. Cestone, C. R. C. Ass'n	32:35	27:15	
J. A. Van Zandt, Empire City Wheelmen	32:35	27:25	
J. Krajcky, unattached	31:45	26:46	
J. J. Marquardt, C. R. C. Association	31:00	27:07	
A. Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen	31:00	26:08	
C. Rabbino, U. S. L.	31:45	28:55	1-5
P. G. Giordano, U. S. L.	32:15	27:29	
W. Stevens, Cedarhurst Cycle Club	31:15	28:30	
R. Henderson, Bay View Wheelmen	32:55	28:00	
E. Rhodes, Empire City Wheelmen	32:15	27:40	2-5
F. Miller, Acme Wheelmen	31:45	27:13	
E. H. Spillane, Acme Wheelmen	32:35	28:25	
James Alfonse, U. S. L.	32:00	28:54	
W. M. Taylor, Empire City Wheelmen	31:00	26:54	
C. Brohn, Brooklyn Wheelmen	33:30	29:26	
N. Agalitti, U. S. L.	34:00	29:56	
William Muller, Acme Wheelmen	32:15	28:12	2-5
Charles Buscaglia, U. S. L.	32:45	29:41	2-5
V. H. Carroll, C. R. C. Association	32:35	28:31	4-5
Ray Caldwell, Brooklyn Wheelmen	32:15	28:12	
R. Stoel, U. S. L.	32:45	29:05	
Louis Grace, C. R. C. Association	33:45	29:42	2-5
H. Garlage, Brooklyn Wheelmen	33:00	28:35	2-5
R. Salvi, U. S. L.	33:30	29:27	4-5
W. V. Knecht, C. R. C. Association	33:15	29:13	
E. Mullen, U. S. L.	32:15	28:14	
R. Kleesman, New England Wheelmen	34:00	29:59	3-5
Thomas Bello, U. S. L. (scratch.)	26:02		
Fred Weisin, Acme Wheelmen, (scratch.)	26:02	1-5	
George Laux, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch.)	26:02	2-5	
L. Gaffney, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch.)	26:02	3-5	
J. Nunziata, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch.)	26:02	4-5	
N. Johnson, U. S. L. (scratch.)	26:03		

Time Prize Winners—Tom Bello, U. S. L. (scratch.) 26:02; Fred Weisin, Acme Wheelmen, (scratch.) 26:02 1-5; George Laux, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch.) 26:02 2-5; L. Gaffney, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch.) 26:02 3-5; J. Nunziata, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch.) 26:02 4-5; N. Johnson, U. S. L. (scratch.) 26:03; J. J. Marquardt, C. R. C. Association, (1:00.) 26:07; A. Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, (1:00.) 26:08; L. Bowker, Glencoe A. C. (scratch.) 26:10; John Krajcky, unattached, (1:45.) 26:46.

LET HOBART COACH ENTER.

State Department Orders Lacrosse Star Admitted to U. S.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 16.—Acting President Durfee of Hobart College has received a telegram from Washington to the effect that the State Department has wired the Immigration Department at Niagara Falls to release Coach Fitzgerald of the Hobart lacrosse team and allow him to come into this country. Fitzgerald, who is a noted Canadian lacrosse player, has signed a contract to coach lacrosse at Hobart, but was denied entrance to the United States on account of a clause in the immigration law which prohibits labor from entering this country on contract.

Hobart's lacrosse practice began some time ago in preparation for the game with Cornell next Saturday, and considerable indignation has been aroused by the action of the Immigration Department in holding up Fitzgerald, which will mean a handicap for Hobart when she meets Cornell.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	3	0	1000
St. Louis	3	1	.750
Chicago	3	2	.600
Cleveland	2	2	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	4	.200
Philadelphia	0	3	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	0	1000
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
New York	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	4	.200
Brooklyn	0	2	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

BROWNS TURN ON CHICAGO.

Gain Their First Victory In Windy City Since 1914.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The St. Louis Browns today won their first game in Chicago since Oct. 3, 1914. They defeated the local Americans, 6 to 5, in an erratic game. It was the first appearance here of Fielder Jones, as head of an American League club, since 1908.

Eddie Collins's fumble paved the way for the visitor's first run, and Benz's wildness, with a fumble by Terry, which was followed by Pratt's hit that bounded away from Felsch and went for a double, enabled St. Louis to Clinch the game in the fifth inning. The home team started two belated rallies, but sensational fielding by Lavan saved the game for the visitors. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sotten, lf.	5	1	0	3	0	
Tobin, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	
Sisler, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0	
Mar'ns, cf.	4	1	0	2	0	
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	
Hartley, c.	3	1	2	6	1	
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	
Well'n, p.	3	1	1	0	3	
Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Plank, p.	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	34	6	5	27	12	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Felsch, cf.	5	0	0	2	0	
Wear, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	
Collins, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3	
Fou'r, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	
Jack'n, lf.	5	1	1	4	0	
J. Coll., rf.	1	1	1	2	0	
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	4	1	
Terry, ss.	3	1	0	1	2	
Benz, p.	1	0	0	0	1	
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
*McMullen	0	0	0	0	0	
Lapp	0	0	0	0	0	
†Shook	0	0	0	0	0	
Scott, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
‡Moriarty	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	30	5	5	27	10	

Errors—E. Collins and Terry.
*Batted for Russell in fifth inning.
†Batted for Wolfgang in seventh inning.
‡Batted for McMullen in seventh inning.
§Ran for Lapp in seventh inning.
¶Batted for Scott in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Hartley, Pratt. Double play—Lavan, Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Wellman, 5; Benz, 2; Russell, 1; Davenport, 1; Plank, 1; Scott, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, hits 3, runs none in four and one-third innings; off Russell, hits 3, runs none in two-thirds inning; off Wolfgang, hits none, runs none, in two innings; off Scott, hits 1, runs none in two innings; off Wellman, hits 3, runs 3 in six and one-third innings; off Davenport, hits 1, runs none in one-third inning; off Plank, hits 1, turns in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Wellman, 4; Wolfgang, 1; Davenport, 1; Plank, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

CLEVELAND WINS IN TENTH.

Speaker a Leading Figure in Defeat of Detroit.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—With two out in the tenth inning of the game here today Graney of Cleveland tripled, scoring O'Neill and putting Detroit on the short end of a score of 4 to 3. Detroit outbatted Cleveland by a wide margin with thirteen hits, including seven doubles, but excellent support given the Cleveland pitchers held the score down.

One of the largest crowds that ever attended a professional ball game in Cleveland was present. It is estimated that 8,000 people were turned away, unable to gain admission. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	
C'man, ss.	4	1	0	1	5	
Roth, rf.	3	1	0	0	1	
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	3	5	1	
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	
Turner, 2b.	4	0	0	4	7	
Evans, 3b.	4	0	0	4	1	
O'Neill, c.	4	1	2	4	1	
Bagby, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Coumbe, p.	2	0	1	0	1	
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0	
†Howard	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	36	4	8	30	17	

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss.	5	1	1	2	4	
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	1	1	
Veach, lf.	5	1	4	4	0	
C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	
H'man, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	
Young, 2b.	5	0	1	3	2	
Stanage, c.	5	0	2	7	2	
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	2	
Total	37	3	13	29	13	

*Batted for Bagby in third.
†Batted for Coumbe in tenth.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Bush, Hellman.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1—4
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Coumbe, Veach, (3,) Stanage, Vitt, Cobb, Young. Three-base hit—Graney. Stolen bases—Chapman, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Dauss. Double plays—Turner and Evans. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 11. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 3; Coumbe, 1; Dauss, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 4 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Coumbe, 9 hits, 1 run in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Hellman.) Struck out—By Coumbe, 2; Dauss, 7. Passed ball—Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time—Two hours and five minutes.

PIRATES BEATEN BY REDS.

Toney Erratic, but Allows Pittsburgh Only Four Hits.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Cincinnati easily took the first game of the series from Pittsburgh here today by a score of 6 to 1. Pittsburgh was forced to use three pitchers, but Toney's wildness kept the large crowd in some trepidation as to what the final result would be.

Chase was put in the game when O'Day sent Mollwitz from the field for disputing a called strike. Errors made by the visitors were responsible for several runs. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Jo'ton, 1b.	5	0	0	13	0	
Carey, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	
Barn'y, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	
Hinc'y, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	1	3	4	
Viox, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	
Shultz, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	
Solm't, c.	3	0	0	3	2	
Miller, p.	1	0	0	0	0	
Hill, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Cooper, p.	1	0	0	0	1	
*Wilson	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	4	24	12	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kill'r, cf.	5	0	0	2	0	
Herz'g, ss.	3	0	0	3	4	
Wil'ms, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	
Griff'h, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	
Groh, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1	
Lou'n, 2b.	4	2	2	2	6	
Mol'z, 1b.	1	1	1	3	0	
Chase, 1b.	1	2	1	2	8	
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	2	0	
Toney, p.	4	0	1	0	0	
Total	34	6	9	27	11	

*Batted for Hill in sixth inning.
Errors—Barney, Viox, Shultz, (2,) Groh.

Cincinnati	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Chase. Three-base hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Herzog, Wagner, Chase, (2,) Clarke. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 1; off Hill, 2; off Toney, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 3 hits, 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Hill, 5 hits, 1 run in three and one-third innings; off Cooper, 1 hit, no runs in three innings; off Toney, 4 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Hill, 2; by Toney, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

FULL SCORES RULE AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

R. L. Spotts Is High Gun of Day and R. B. Cole Captured Travers Island Trophy.

Gunners of the New York Athletic Club had an excellent afternoon's sport at the Travers Island traps of the organization yesterday. The wind was a little high, but not enough to bother the marksmen materially, and they managed to make splendid scores in practically all of the events. With the exception of the Travers Island Trophy, every one of the twenty-five target events was taken by a straight score, and in several more than one gunner had a perfect string.

R. L. Spotts was the high scratch gunner, taking the important trophy with a 94 out of a possible 100 targets. He also won a special event at twenty-five targets that ended the program. He took the latter event after a shoot-off against A. L. Burns, each gunner having a straight score in the first time at the traps.

The Travers Island Trophy went to R. B. Cole, but only after a shoot-off against several other nimrods. All had full scores of twenty-five targets for the first time on the firing line. Legs on the Haslin Cup were won by F. J. Ham, Jr., and G. H. Martin, who both ran straight in the event. Two gunners also ran straight in the Accumulation Cup shoot, and each received a leg. They were M. McVoy, Jr., and G. H. Martin. With another straight score, W. H. Yule annexed the Tournament Cup.

Four gunners had full scores in the shoot for the high handicap prize. They were F. Leighton, 18—100; M. McVoy, Jr., 12—100; G. S. McCuthcheon, 40—100, and A. P. Walker, 30—100. The shoot-off was taken by Mr. McCuthcheon, one of the novice gunners of the club.

GIANTS DEFEAT NEWARK.

Gain Upper Hand in Ten-Inning Game by a Score of 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—A sharp single to centre in the tenth inning by Ed Roush, the former local Federal League player, gave the Giants a 4 to 3 victory over Newark at Wiedenmayer's Park this afternoon. Newark tied things up in the ninth inning and Roush's clean drive turned the game in the Giants's favor. McGraw used pretty near everybody but Hank Fabian and the bat boy in the line, seventeen players participating in the game for New York. Fred Tenney also was generous and gave fifteen of the Indians a chance to show what they could do in their first game of the season.

With one down in the final session Brainard made first in safety on a hit to Smallwood. The Newark pitcher became wild and passed Benny Kauff and Kelly. Tenney then withdrew Smallwood and sent Johnny Enzmann into the box. Roush, however, came through with a smash to centre which sent in the winning run.

There were two out in the ninth when Newark drew even. Schupp was in the box at the time. He fumbled Mowe's roller and the Newark short stop reached first in safety. An error by Brainard put Milan on first. Witter was out on a grounder to Kelly and Callahan struck out. Ad Durgin, the first sacker secured from Pittsburgh, singled to centre field scoring Mowe and Milan. Zimmerman drew a base on balls and Ben Egan, the big catcher, drove in the tying run with a hit to centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	
Pallo, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	1	
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2	
Martin, ss.	1	0	0	0	1	
Fle'cr, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	
Brainard, ss., 2b.	2	1	1	0	1	
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	
Merle, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	
Kelly, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0	
Roush, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	
M'Kee, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1	
Rarid'n, c.	1	1	2	2	0	
Kocher, c.	2	0	0	4	0	
Bent'n, p.	1	0	0	1	1	
‡Rob'n	1	0	0	0	0	
Hunt'r	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	37	4	8	29	10	

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Cable, 2b.	4	0	0	4	3	
Mowe, ss.	4	1	1	2	4	
Milan, lf.	4	1	0	7	1	
Witter, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	
Zach'r, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	
Wagner, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	
Cal'an, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	
Dur'in, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0	
Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2	
Sch'fertz, c.	1	0	0	1	2	
Egan, c.	2	0	0	6	0	
Pleh, p.	1	0	0	0	0	
Sm'l'd, p.	2	0	0	0	1	
Enzm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
§Mitch'l	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	3	4	30	13	

Errors—Schupp, Brainard, Mowe, (2,) Pleh, Schwert.
*Durgan out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Benton in the fourth inning.
‡Batted for Palmero in the seventh inning.
§Batted for Pleh in the fifth inning.

New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hit—Rariden. Hits—Off Benton, 1 in three innings; off Palmero, 0 in three innings; off Schupp, 1 in three innings; off Pallo, 0 in five innings; off Smallwood, 3 in four and one-third innings; off Enzmann, 1 in two-thirds of an inning. Sacrifice hit—Mowe. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Stolen bases—Doyle, McKechnie. Left on bases—New York, 10; Newark, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pleh, 3; off Smallwood, 3; off Palmero, 1; off Schupp, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Milan.) Struck out—By Benton, 2; by Palmero, 2; by Schupp, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SNYDER BREAKS UP GAME.

His Double Scores Hornsby and Cubs Are Defeated, 1 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Snyder's double into the crowd in left field, scoring Hornsby, gave St. Louis a 1 to 0 victory over Chicago in a ten-inning game this afternoon, the first of the series between the two clubs.

Up to the ninth it was a pitchers' battle between McConnell and Meadows. Sallee, who succeeded Meadows in the ninth, when the latter wavered, also pitched good ball, retiring Chicago after the bases had been filled. In the tenth Hornsby was safe when Zimmerman threw wildly to first. Then came Snyder's hit. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Beach'r, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	
Smith, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	
Gonz's, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0	
Long, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	
Betzel, 2b.	4	0	1	5	6	
Hor'y, ss.	4	1	1	5	2	
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	5	1	
Mead's, p.	3	0	0	0	1	
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	1	6	30	15	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mann, lf.	5	0	1	2	0	
Black, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	
Williams, 1f.	1	0	0	1	0	
Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	
Sader, lb.	3	0	0	9	0	
Mull'n, ss.	4	0	1	0	4	
Fisher, c.	4	0	0	1	1	
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	4	2	
M'Con'l, p.	4	0	1	0	2	
Total	35	0	6	*28	12	

Errors—Zimmerman, Saier, Yerkes, Hornsby. (2.)
*One out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Mulligan, Snyder. Stolen base—Beck. Double plays—Beck, Betzel, and Gonzales; Hornsby, Betzel, and Gonzales; Mulligan, Yerkes, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; off Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 4 hits and no runs in eight innings, (none out in 9th;) off Sallee, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; off McConnell, 6 hits and no runs in nine and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By McConnell, (Gonzales.) Struck out—By McConnell, 8; by Meadows, 3; by Sallee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

									R.	H.	E.
Boston Braves.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—4	8	2
Colonials	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2	6	2

Batteries—Knetzer and Tragessor; Coakley, Champion, and Waters.

AT ROCKEY POINT, R. I.

									R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0—7	17	0
Providence	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—4	13	2

Batteries—Washington, Rice and Shaw; Henry and Williams; Providence, Fayrs, Peters, and Scnultz; Casey and Yelle.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Starting of the Baseball Season.

The course of treatment through which baseball has passed during the past few months has been a triumph for the baseball doctors, because the season has started with a popularity which has convinced even the pessimists that the national pastime is back in the good graces of the public. Considering the cold weather, the attendances on the opening day in all the major league cities showed a widespread interest in the game.

Conservative estimates show that more than 121,000 people attended the openings in eight major league cities. The American League games drew about 62,000 people, and the National League games about 59,000. The largest crowds were at the Polo Grounds and at the White Sox Park in Chicago, each drawing about 20,000. The smallest opening crowd was at Fenway Park in Boston, where the Red Sox and Athletes drew only 7,000, but the slim crowd is attributed to the cold weather. These figures show an average of 15,125 a game, which is a great improvement over last year. The increase at the Yankees' opening here last Wednesday was, according to the club owners, about 5 per cent.

The declaration of baseball peace, which has brought many Federal League players into the ranks, has given baseball a new lease of life. Interest centres on the two leagues, with no outlaw organization to detract from the attention of the race in these leagues. For the most part, the clubs in both organizations show improvement. Already a big change may be seen in the New York American League club, although it will be some time yet before the real status of the Giants will be known. Of all the clubs, the New York Nationals show the least improvement. The recent addition of a new third baseman in McKechnie may solve the problem of the Giants' weakness.

The games thus far have brought out the fact strongly that the former Federal League players are just as capable as the old players in the two major leagues. For the past two seasons, the relative playing ability of the Federal League players and those of organized ball has been a subject of continued and fruitless discussion among fans. The Federal League players, however, have shown thus far that they are as skillful at the game as the players who refused to jump to the outlaws and, who have maintained that the playing strength of the independent league last season was below that of the other two organizations. Take, for instance, the New York Americans: the work of Lee Magee and Joe Gedeon of the Federal League has been as good, if not better, than that of the other players. In Saturday's game at the Polo Grounds, these two players got five of the Yankees' seven hits.

This comparison of the newly-acquired players with the old stand-bys has furnished a new and interesting angle to the major league games. Already the Federal League supporters are saying, "We told you so," as they point to the performances of the Federal Leaguers. On the success of the former Federal League players with the Giants will depend the New York club's fate this season. If Kauff, Roush, Rariden and Anderson do as well as the Federal League players with other major league clubs, the Giants will not be as far back in the race as many people suppose.

The discipline of the players will be better this year, as the managers will be able to enforce their rules without danger of their players threatening to jump to the Federal League. The heads of both leagues have also instructed the umpires to rule the players this season with an iron hand, and it is likely that 1916 will be free, to a great extent, from the outbreaks of Yowdyism which marred some of the games last year.

***

Metropolitan Golf Handicaps.

It is probable that the handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association, published yesterday, will provoke the usual amount of discussion. Golfers who care more for their reputations than they do for the prizes they may win will contend that they have been rated too cheaply, while others who are anxious to win this or that silver cup for some handicap event will be equally sure that the committee has grossly overestimated their ability at the game, and even if both of these classes remain silent it is sure that their friends will not.

But aside from such discussion, which in the main leads to little practical result, many golfers and golf followers who have taken an interest in the game for many years will find much to comment on in the new list. In the first place, does Jerry Travers deserve to be rated two strokes better than any other player in the country? Furthermore, it is improbable that he would have received this rating were it not for his startling victory in the open championship and his decade of high-class play which indicated that the performance was no flash in the pan, but a real achievement.

The positions of Travers at the head of the list was undoubtedly earned, but the placing of Phil Carter in the handicap 3 class does not meet with such universal approbation. At present Carter would start an even favorite with any amateur golfer in the country. His work in winning five consecutive tournaments, including the North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst, indicates that his sensational playing is not a flash in the pan, for it began last season and bids fair to keep going through the present one. Marston and Carter were both in the 4 class last year, and this year the Baltusrol player is given the honor at 2, while the junior metropolitan champion is placed at 3. It may be that this was based on the work of Marston in the national championship at Det

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

COATS AND SUITS.—Large Western jobber looking at ladies' fall suits, coats, and pile fabric coats. Write for appointment, W. L. Waldner, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Large Western jobbing house will look at cloth coats, $3.75 to $15. Room 1,910, 15 East 26th St.

COATS.—Silk. Jobber placing order on silk coats. Rubin & Ullns Brothers, 54 West 17th St.

COATS.—Large jobber looking at ladies', juniors, and children's Fall coats. Write for appointment. J 70 Times.

COATS.—Placing orders on Palm Beach coats and sport coats. Call all week with samples, 4th floor, 15 West 25th St.

COATS.—Open to buy jobs of coats. Florence, 22 West 26th, 1st floor.

COTTONADES, cotton worsteds, manipulated serges, &c., wanted, firsts, seconds, and jobs, for making boys' knee pants and men's pants; $9 to $12 goods; please submit samples to 43 Leonard St., New York City; phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES, SUITS.—What have you to sell at a price? Gramercy 4390.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and sanitary goods. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

POPLINS.—Gray, silk, and cotton; 2,000 yards wanted. Rosenberg, 154 Spring.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats, cloth coats. 32 W. 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and silk suits; coats; jobber placing orders call all week with samples. Jacobson, 48 West 27th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Joseph Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2960.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

CAPS.—2,500 doz. children's Tipperary caps; made of beacon cloth in plain white, checks, and plaids; split centre, with cloth button on each side and silk tassel to match; exceptional value; $1 doz. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

COATS.—Girls, 6 to 14; 100 values, $5 to $9, sell for $4.50; high-grade merchandise. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 896.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—Job Spring coats, cheviots, silks, poplins; $2.00. Plager, 48 W. 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs close out, $3.75 to $12. Hirsch, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—High grade goods, closing out cheap. T. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

CORDUROY.—Jullards 9001, 32-in. wide. Close out about 1,200 yards white, 600 yards high colored, 32½c. 2% off cash. Phone 1567 Stuyvesant.

COTTON GOODS, WHITE RAGS to sell. Rosenberg, 154 Spring St.

COTTON SEWING THREADS in skeins for sale: lot 1,142, about 1,000 pounds, various sizes, 45c. per pound; mostly black, windable thread; 7,143, about 1,500 pounds, in skeins, not windable, for making mops, &c., 25c. per pound; also about 25 or 30 lots of white and colored cotton sewing threads; also colored cotton, merino, and wool sweater yarns, job lots. Samples at 43 Leonard St., New York City; phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—Fifty taffetas, crepe meteors to close out at once; price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; sacrifice. D. & G. Dress Co., 131 West 25th.

DRESSES, SILKS, CREPES.—High grade goods; low prices, 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

FRENCH LINEN for sale in Copenhagen, Reseda Green, and Tan shades. 34 West 20th St., 5th floor. Telephone Chelsea 7832.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag, 10,000 range; also Renfrew in plaids and stripes. Neugass Bros., 71 W. 23d St.

IVORY BUTTONS.—18-line ball, 600 great gross; sell cheap. Chelsea 8718.

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

NETS.—White, 34, whole; cheap price. Leading Fashion Co., 61 East 11th St.

POPLINS, Serges, and Gabardines for sale; all shades. Phone Chelsea 6865.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine, meteor, and taffetas, for sale; all Spring shades. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

SILKS.—4,000 yards of tub silks; in all the latest shades; to be closed out at a special price. J 151 Times.

SILKS, merchandise, wools, serges, Jap silks, cottons. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SKIRTS, 2,000, at sacrifice prices for immediate delivery in two styles; assorted sizes and colors. Lieberman & Dorf, 1,237-1,239 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO. Suite 609, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3806.

SUITS.—500 poplin and taffeta, to close out. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3544.

SUITS.—300 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 200, cloth and silk, of better quality, to close out; also coats. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

YARNS AND WOOL.—Here is a snap for retail store—For sale, 800 pounds Lidn and Utopia at good reduction. L 19 Times.

BIDDINGER IN JAIL AGAIN.

Detective, Accused in Chicago, Resorts to Habeas Corpus.

Guy Biddinger, the Chicago detective, at one time general manager for the William J. Burns Detective Agency, and who is said to have been present at the arrest of every one of the men connected with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building, was rearrested yesterday and locked up at Police Headquarters, after having been released under $10,000 bail on Saturday.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, returnable before Justice Bijur in the Supreme Court this morning. William S. Butler, an attorney of 100 Montague Street, Brooklyn, presented the writ yesterday. The affidavit stated that the crimes alleged to have been committed by Biddinger comprised larceny, bribery, and suffering prisoners to escape, and that the alleged crimes were committed from seven and a half to twelve years ago. The affidavit said that Biddinger was at present a resident of the City of Chicago, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, and that the alleged offenses were outlawed by the statute of limitations.

In the original indictment on which Biddinger was arrested, forty-five charges were made against him. He was attached to the Chicago police force for years, reaching the rank of Sergeant. He was rendered to the New York police on Saturday after learning that he was wanted.

BROKER ARRESTED IN FRAUD

Woman Charges F. J. Chipman Stole Cemetery Stock.

Mrs. Emily A. Twist of 11 East Forty-eighth Street, who is said to be the manager of Twist & Co., dealers in toilet articles at 546 Fifth Avenue, last night caused the arrest of Frederick J. Chipman, a broker of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, on the charge of the larceny of 300 shares of stock in the Pinelawn Cemetery Association, which she says she gave him four years ago as security for a loan of $300. At that time he had an office at 25 Broad Street. Mrs. Twist declared that she had repaid the loan a year later and that Chipman had thereupon told her that he had disposed of the shares, but would either recover them for her or give her their equivalent. She says he disappeared, and after a three years' search she finally discovered a few days ago that he was living in West Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Twist asserted that at the time of this transaction Chipman had sold 100 shares of stock for her at $23 a share, and that therefore the amount pledged for the $300 loan was worth $6,900. Now, she says, its value has increased to $30,000. Chipman contended that the stock was worthless at present and said that anyway he had a paper from Mrs. Twist authorizing him to do what he pleased with the certificates. Chipman was taken to Police Headquarters and Detective Michael J. Quinn went to his home to find the document he referred to.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Wm. Sporforg, general mdse.; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. H. Eiseman, leather goods, fancy goods, novelties, boudoir caps; Claridge.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, neckwear, laces, embroideries; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Nature's Rival Co.; C. Mayer, underwear; 1,265 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas, stationery; 115 Worth St.

CHICAGO—H. Friend, cloaks, suits; Grand.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; D. L. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, waists, dresses, jobs silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; S. Mayer, millinery; 353 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mr. Stillman, jobs in suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmans Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods, linings; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. B. Fear, white goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; G. A. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, cloaks, suits, 26 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general mdse.; Mrs. M. K. Little, cloaks, suits, waists, flannelin underwear, corsets; 45 W. 34th; Wallick.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Carter D. G. Co.; G. Krazelso, notions, toys, dolls; V. M. Smith, linens, laces, ribbons, furn. goods, overalls, underwear; 43 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman, Strauss Co.; B. Kaufman, handkerchiefs, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, laces, hosiery, gloves, notions, fancy goods; 56 Worth.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 902 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mrs. F. Ridley, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks, suits, waists; 452 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; J. Samuels, dry goods; 15 E. 26th.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fargus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 921 B'way.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; J. F. Doyle, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26.

SAN ANGELO, Texas—Read Memphis Co.; G. C. Hemphill, general mdse.; S. A. Wells, dry goods; 395 Bwy.

SAN FRANCISCO—Juda Bros.; L. Juda, coats, suits, dresses, waists, knickerbocker; SEATTLE, Wash.—J. Berkman & Bro.; J. Berkman, furn. goods; Cumberland.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Root & Rountree D. G. Co.; R. Peacher, dress goods, silks, cloaks, waists; J. H. Countreo, domestics; 72 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; F. J. Castle, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schminke, cloaks, skirts; W. E. Doody, dress goods, flannels; 395 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. Baer, J. P. Thornton, upholstery goods; 71 W. 23d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestics; 116 W. 23d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 902 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Sidnie Nathan, jobs in suits; 72 Madison Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, jobs suits, 72 Madison Av.

WEATHERFORD, Texas—Baker, Poston Co.; G. C. Poston, general mdse.; 395 Bwy.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Harnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics; 75 Spring; Somerset.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnis Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics; 432 4th Av.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Effects of the Different State Regulations as to Them.

The mixing up of legal regulation and business is having a very uncomfortable and rather awkward effect in the lines of weights, scales, and measuring instruments. Theoretically the only correct weighing scale is one based on what is known as the knife-edge construction, since spring scales are held by the strict theorist to be uncertain and unreliable because the tension of the spring is said never to remain exactly the same because of its resiliency. On the other hand, spring scales are the ones in general use in most ordinary business transactions because they are cheaper to make than the other style, and the spring construction can be applied to smaller scales than can the knife edge plan. Besides, for everyday purposes the spring scale is sufficiently accurate for most uses, especially if it be kept adjusted, which is easily done.

So far these regulations are set forth by some State governments, of which New York, California, and Wisconsin are the most prominent. The usual difficulty occurs in the various statutes in different States not being in strict accord, and some of the requirements are so minute and exacting as to render it very expensive for the manufacturer to comply with them.

Besides, it means a different kind of a scale in each State having such regulations, whereas the ordinary scale is good enough for the neighboring States. The regulations apply solely to a scale weighing goods for sale. A dealer, for instance, can sell any kind of a scale he pleases to a consumer who weighs articles only for his satisfaction, or any other purpose other than that of selling goods weighed on the scale.

The same general principles are being applied by these States to all measuring instruments such as tape lines, rules and the like. In this, as in the matter of scales, it is sought to prescribe as nearly as possible absolute accuracy. Tape lines, for instance, must not be of cloth or similar material, since they stretch too easily. The markings on tape lines and rules must be over a certain prescribed thickness, since otherwise they lessen the distance between the various markings. Undoubtedly all the States will in time follow the example of the States named and then will come the burning question of the necessity of uniform regulations in all the States.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERELMUTTER. 208 CANAL STREET.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

STOCKS AND PLANTS FRANK JACOBVITZ. BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2390 Franklin.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 6399.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St. 2060 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

DAN'L GREENWALD, 23 LISPENARD STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 1786.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 393-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES.

Opening Session Today

This Afternoon at 2 o'Clock
This Evening at 8 o'Clock

The Daniel S. Miller Art Collection

(Brother-in-Law of the late Jay Gould)

at Unreserved Auction Sale

Management of SAMUEL MARX

Hotel Savoy (Louis XV Ballroom)

Fifth Ave. at 59th Street.

MODERN PORCELAINS — STATUARY
SILVERWARE — BRONZES

Special Exhibition from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. of the objects to be sold in today's sale.

Sale Continues April 18, 19, 20 at 2 and 8 P. M.

Exhibition Daily of

Paintings, Chinese Porcelains, Miniatures, Crystals, Ivories, Rugs, Rare Books, Jades, Furniture,

Catalog De Luxe will be sent on receipt of One Dollar. Cards of admission to Painting Sales may be had free upon application to Samuel Marx, Hotel Savoy, or at the Executive Office, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

$20,000 Inventoried
Salvage Stock, Slightly Smoke Damaged.

Sporting Goods

Athletic Goods

FISHING TACKLE AND SUNDRIES, BASEBALLS AND FOOTBALLS, BATHING SUITS, SWEATERS, RUNNING PANTS, POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, FOUNTAIN PENS, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND CAMERAS, PHOTO SUPPLIES,

Playing Cards, Golf Sticks, Tennis Racquets, Nets,

50 LADIES', MEN'S & BOYS' BICYCLES, Remington and Stephans Pump & Shot Guns.

BROOKLYN SALVAGE CO.,

I. SINGER, Auct'r, Sells TODAY, MONDAY, April 17, 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,

582 Broadway and 21 Throop Ave., B'klyn.

Auctioneer's Note—Most of these goods have been purchased for the coming season and should interest all buyers of this line, as an opportunity of this kind is seldom offered at public auction. Auctioneer's phone, 4241 Williamsburg.

Superb furnishings, Oriental rugs, books, bronzes, statuary and silver plate. Furnishings from a beautiful home will be sold on Tuesday, April 18, at 1:30 P. M., at 897 Broad St., opposite Greene St., Newark, N. J.

Mahogany Wooster self-player piano, hand carved mahogany dining room suite, by Flint, early English library furniture, Circassian living room furniture, carved mahogany and gray enameled bedroom furniture, Louis XV. period, including twin beds. Willow furniture and extra fine bronzes, marble statuary, draperies, in silk velour and plush, handsomely embroidered. Also a few antique mahogany pieces, 25 Oriental and Turkish rugs, Havilland and Limoges china, silver filigree ware, large library of books by eminent authors, cut glass, brica-brac, silverplate, filet lace bed sets, wool blankets, lace curtains, porch chairs and rockers, ice box and kitchen utensils. Lovers of fine furniture will find this sale interesting. Goods will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve for immediate removal. Don't fail to attend if you are looking for bargains.

S. VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO LOUIS BUDNICK, AND TO ALL WHOM it may concern:

Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by the undersigned against the Baker Electric Victoria Automobile Model L, 1908, equipped with a 40-cell sparking battery and 30x3½ Clincher tires, belonging to Louis Budnick and now in the possession of the undersigned, the undersigned will sell said personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at the office of the undersigned at Sixty-second Street West, opposite Central Park, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1916, at 12 m., as provided by the lien law of the State of New York.

Dated New York, April 15th, 1916.

THE NEW YORK ELECTRIC GARAGE CORPORATION.

By R. EMLYN JONES, Treasurer.

Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wednesday and Friday. Henry Lilly Co., Auctioneers, 18-20 Reade St.

American Girl Coats

5,000 MISSES', JUNIORS' & CHILDREN'S COATS
On Our Racks. Come and Pick Them Out.
AMERICAN GIRL COAT CO., Inc.
39-41 West 29th Street.
Madison Square 2673.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

SILK COATS
Popular Prices—Latest Styles
For Immediate Delivery.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 W. 26th St.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Resilient Lining
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated.
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

"Everything" IN HANGERS — "Veribest" Waxed & Enameled. STOCK, NOTION OR HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.
Enameled Waist & Costume Display Forms.
METALWOOD MFR. CO., 118 W. B'way. Worth 3718

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

STORAGE EGGS
AT 23c TO 23½c PER DOZEN ARE NOW A
GOOD BUY
You can pay us $1.00 per case margin and we will carry the quick balance or you can buy outright for the investment and profit. Orders taken for 300 to 30,000 cases.
Three and one-half cents per dozen will cover buying, inspecting, selling, interest, storage, and insurance until January, at which time or before they will probably be worth 28c to 32c per dozen.
We have foreign and domestic outlets for their sale. Storage holdings in 47 Warehouses today less than last year at same time.
Full particulars on request. Phone Worth 2554-4.
H. E. STOUT CO.
Wholesale Receivers,
317 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE SEEKS POSITION
I have lately been earning $12,000 a year. Of course, I do not expect that in a new place. I mention it simply to indicate capacity. My success came as Executive Manager for a large manufacturing concern. I am thoroughly experienced as Executive and Organizer. I want to make a new connection of like nature. Address Box 10-L The Wall Street Journal.

CASH We advance cash without interest to mfrs. and merchants on overdue slow accounts placed with us for collection. System Mercantile Agency, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. Phone 1188 Worth.

YOUR BOOKLET CAN BE PRODUCED at little expense to you by experienced advertising man, who will charge only small commission above actual cost for his services during leisure hours. RICHARDS. Phone 6382 Madison.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 6418. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 109 Broadway

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place, the.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 340 Broadway.

CHARLES, Designer of Original Models in Tailored Suits. 7 WEST 45TH ST.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 874

COATS & SUITS. LEVITMAN & FEIN, Oppenheim Collins Bldg., 33 W. 34 St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad.Sq.8644

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED. N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HALLOWE'EN LINE NOW READY. U-NEAK DINNER FAVORS. SELLING NOVELTY CO., 10 East 33d St.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. STOUTS— Waldorf Bldg., Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up 2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $3.00. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furs. All Kinds of Personal Property. A. Lawrence Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $3; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. SATIN Taffeta
ALFRED SOHLAND, 19 Madison Ave.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street.

No. 23,056.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SULFO PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Sulfo Products Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 29th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 235 Broadway, City of New York, on April 27th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 15, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23723.

Notice is given that NATHAN AGRAMS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 22nd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HANSCOM & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 22,757.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court, the undersigned Trustees in Bankruptcy will offer for sale all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the following property and assets:

The property to be sold consists of the following: the stores, contents consisting of bakery and lunch room fixtures, together with the good will thereof, located at No. 2241 Broadway, 2,529 Broadway, 3,794 Broadway, 1,407 St. Nicholas Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Nos. 2,412 Jerome Avenue and 515 East Tremont Avenue, both in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, together with horses, wagons, sleighs, and automobiles. The business is now being carried on by the Trustees, and will be offered for sale as a going concern. Bids may be made separately for any one or more of said stores and contents, or for all of said stores and contents. Trustees will sell all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the leases of the said premises.

The above described property will be sold subject to liens and incumbrances as follows: A lien of $15,000, affecting cash registers only, held by the National Cash Register Co. of New York. Further particulars in regard to the said liens, leases or other information may be obtained from the Trustees or the undersigned attorneys.

The above described property may be inspected at the premises above mentioned on any business day prior to the reception of the bids.

Bids should be addressed to the Trustees and submitted at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 17th day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place a special meeting of creditors will be held and the bids will be opened by the Referee and creditors are requested to attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least ten per centum of the bid.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

In the event that all bids are rejected, or that part of the property is sold under sealed bids, then the remaining property shall be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and notice of such sale will be published in the New York Times on April 16, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 6, 1916.

R. W. B. BROWN.
MILTON M. SITTENFIELD,
JOSEPH SAUSVILLE,
Trustees.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Counsel for the Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the Matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SHAFF BROS., to MARCUS HELFAND.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Marcus Helfand, assignee, verified the 14th day of April, 1916, and upon the general assignment and bond and all proceedings had herein in the above entitled action, it is now

Ordered that notice be issued to the assignors, the assignee's surety, and to all creditors and to all persons interested in the estate of Shaff Bros., the assignors herein, to attend before the Supreme Court of the State of New York of the County of New York, and Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, then and there to show cause why an order should not be entered authorizing the said Marcus Helfand, assignee herein to sell at public auction the stock and merchandise, and the fixtures of the said assignors, on the 27th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. on premises No. 111 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and for such other and further relief as this Court may seem just and proper, and it is further

Ordered that if no cause be shown, that the said assignee be authorized to sell the assets consisting of ready made suits, dresses, skirts, silks, satins, fixtures and machinery through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on premises No. 111 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.

Ordered further that service of said notice be made by mailing same to each creditor of the assignors, and to the assignee's surety so that same will be received in the due course of mail at their respective addresses as they appear in the schedules of the assignors at least ten days before the return date of this order, and that said notice when given, shall be deemed sufficient.

Dated, N. Y., April 14th, 1916.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM,
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHINEAS WALLACH and NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as co-partners, doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 17, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 249 to 253 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Dresses, Trimmings, Fixtures, Machinery, Office Furniture, etc.

WM. HENKEL, JR., Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS EGGERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 24th, 1916, by order of the Court at 2 P. M., at 201 3rd Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, cash register, coffee mill, counters, ice box, fixtures, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

REPORTED TO THE POST OFFICE.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies.—Advt.

AUDITORS--ACCOUNTANTS--BOOKKEEPERS
FOR
MANUFACTURERS—MERCHANTS—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE
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FRANK BROAKER, C.P.A. No. 1
Dean of the Certified Public Accountant Profession in the United States

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1857

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the present market situation the question which concerns the investor is whether or not a break with Germany or intervention in Mexico, or both, would materially impair the position of securities. The question which concerns traders, basing their course on the immediate outlook rather than on the longer view of events, is whether or not one or both of those possible events would cause a large decline in prices, whatever might be their ultimate effect. The investor does not have to concern himself with the temporary fluctuations of the market. The trader, by the very reason of the fact that he is a trader, must do so. So far as one can judge by what happened in the stock market last week traders are fearful of the market effects of a break with Germany or intervention in Mexico, or both, while investors feel no concern over the effect which these might exert.

No one professed to know the outcome of our controversy with Germany nor the course which events would take in Mexico. Intervention in one case and a break in the other were however sufficiently within the range of possibility to make all those interested in the stock market take count of both possibilities. What happened in the market apparently is that traders long of stock reduced their holdings as did also many customers of commission houses, while other traders at first increased their commitments on the short side and then took back some of the stock which they had sold when it came to appear that the week would end without a crisis developing in either our relations with Mexico or with Germany. Not knowing what would happen, both the bears and the bulls among traders adopted a more or less cautious stand. Neither went very far with their commitments, and after its decline and partial recovery the market became very dull.

The general level of prices from the close of the previous week to the low figure of Friday declined about 2¼ points, of which about one-half was regained in the recovery which began on Friday and was very slightly increased on Saturday. This relatively narrow movement of the market did not answer the question which traders naturally propound concerning the effect of international possibilities as clearly as it answered the question in which investors are most interested. These would hardly await the event itself if they felt that a break with Germany or intervention in Mexico, particularly the former, would result in serious impairment of security values in this country. It may be said that the advices from Washington did not clearly indicate that a break would occur, but they at least suggested the possibility of a break in very concrete terms, and this would have been enough to induce heavy selling from outside of the Street had a break with Germany been looked upon as something certain to depress values.

The trader who feared the consequences of a break and the investor who did not might well be in agreement on the ultimate aspects of the matter, but they regard the thing from different points of view. One is thinking of the relatively long future and the other of the very near future. It is harder to tell what business is likely to do from one day to another than it is to decide what it will probably do from one month to another, and the same is true of the stock market. So far, however, as one can judge how things are likely to go from the way in which they have gone, a break with Germany is not to be feared as a factor in the stock market save as a temporary influence.

There are aspects quite aside from the purely material questions immediately involved which have a bearing on the probable market effect in the long run of a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The moral aspects of the matter are not without their material bearing, but the problem as the market thinks of it is expressed in terms of increased or decreased activity in business, and increase or decrease in the facilities for doing business, including conspicuously the supply of credit.

If we were now trading with Germany and her allies on any substantial scale the severance of diplomatic relations, leading as it might to war, would raise questions which are entirely absent from the situation as it actually exists. It is easier to see how our entrance into the struggle would increase activity here than to see how that would decrease. It seems to be taken for granted that our actual participation in the struggle, if we were brought into the war by the continuance of Germany's wantonness, would be very slight. It would mean no invasion of our territory and no participation in land engagements. This may be a somewhat free and easy assumption, but it is an assumption upon which the market is proceeding. It would, though, it is argued, mean increased preparation, and still greater industrial activity than that which already exists.

What about the country's means of financing increased activity and increased expansion? Some light was thrown on this matter by the news given out last week by the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks of the country at the date of the last call, March 7. The figures which he gave covered only the national banks, but he reached the conclusion that those institutions alone are in a position to extend between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 of additional credit on their present showing. Taking into account the yet untried credit granting facilities of the Reserve banks, the Controller seems to be well within the mark rather than beyond it in naming these figures of possible credit expansion. Other institutions, first because of their smaller resources, and secondly because they lack the auxiliary facilities of the Federal Reserve banks, except indirectly, could not expand their credits as much relatively as the national banks can, but in the aggregate they could add a very large total to the additional credits which the national banks are in a position to grant. One cannot contemplate these figures without feeling that it will be a long time before business is forced to curtail because of a lack of credit facilities. The less wisely these available credits are used the quicker will the period of necessary retrenchment come, but under the conditions which now exist it is highly improbable that the forward swell of business and of prices in this country shall come to an end so long as there exists a huge unused reservoir of credit.

These are some of the considerations which seem to lie behind the apparent attitude of investors in respect to the market outlook. Their attitude does not necessarily mean a conviction that prices will soon rise to a much higher level, but it does seem to imply that they feel confident that they will not decline and remain indefinitely at a lower level. Common prudence suggests that with the possible immediate effect of adverse news in mind the financial community, including traders in the stock market, who, after all, are a minor element in the financial community as a whole, should proceed with their operations fortified against temporary upsets, but with well-founded confidence in the long range of business undertakings. The United States is in a new period of growth, which is not likely to be checked either by intervention in Mexico, if that should be forced upon us, and it is not at all certain that it will be, or by a break with Germany, if at last this Government decides that it is impossible to maintain friendly relations with a nation which has wronged us so often and so seriously.

LONDON MARKET WIDER.

Business Slows Up a Little After Early Week Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—Stocks were livelier in the early part of the last week, with business broadening and sentiment more cheerful in spite of the heavy burdens imposed by the budget, but a little hesitation developed toward the close in consequence of the submarine piracy crisis and the disquieting situation in Mexico.

Investment stocks were better supported, but the chief honors still fell to the more speculative securities as a result of many satisfactory annual reports and dividends. Interest in rubbers was sustained, and shipping issues made a ready response to the announcement of an increase from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. in the interim dividend of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The company's stocks rose about 15 points.

The high income tax has created a demand for securities paying interest or dividends tax-free, of which the Shell Transport and Underground Electric income bonds received the most attention.

The Treasury has decided to permit, under stringent regulations, realization on securities which have not been in physical possession in the United Kingdom since Sept. 30, 1914, but have been held in the dominions and neutral countries since that date, provided the proceeds are invested in British Government securities and no attempt is made to sell or obtain advances upon them until after the termination of the war.

The budget is arousing a good deal of discussion and some controversy, owing to the exceedingly high income tax and the method of deduction at the source in the case of unearned incomes. There are no indications, however, of any concessions, but the Treasury has abandoned the tax on railway tickets, which was expected to yield £5,000,000, and has consented to the modification of the match tax, alterations which have increased the proportion of direct to indirect taxation and have caused some dissatisfaction, although admittedly the impost on travel would have operated inequitably.

The demand for money was strong throughout the week, owing to the continued heavy sales of Treasury bills, of which £17,000,000 were sold in the first eight days of April. An interesting incident of the week was the Dutch purchase of £7,000,000 of these bills by investing funds due for British purchases of sugar and other commodities. There was no incident in the discount market apart from the offer of a further moderate amount of Russian guaranteed credit bills.

PARIS BOURSE STEADY.

Renewed Activity in Rails — Exchange Still Unsettled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 16.—The Bourse, engaged in the mid-month settlement, was favored by cheap money. The tone of the market continues firm. The war loan made a further advance in the last week, reaching 88.25, but the 3 per cent. rentes declined, closing at 61.80 on arbitrage deals. French rails, coppers and rubbers were in renewed demand, the latter on the declaration of increased dividends. Profit taking and the cessation of buying for Madrid account caused a decline in Spanish external funds, the first reaction in a long time.

The exchange market was unsettled. Sterling touched 29 on Thursday, but broke 15 points on Friday, the fall continuing yesterday, the closing rate being 28.60. Exchange on New York moved sympathetically and closed at 6.00, against 6.07. The weekly return shows no change in war finance.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 15, 1916.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	460,135	882,006	243,950
Tuesday	316,999	1,057,207	533,900
Wednesday	324,818	1,038,584	500,448
Thursday	714,400	1,206,977	420,261
Friday	621,142	1,110,793	405,980
Saturday	176,863	656,937	199,384
Total week	2,613,857	5,952,186	2,112,711
Year to date	49,010,452	28,673,094	25,704,244

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,844,500	$3,575,000	$1,570,500
Tuesday	3,663,500	3,449,500	2,027,500
Wednesday	4,119,500	3,611,500	2,440,000
Thursday	3,120,000	4,030,500	2,383,000
Friday	2,901,500	4,114,500	2,143,500
Saturday	2,808,500	2,276,000	1,083,500
Total week	$20,347,500	$21,057,000	$12,647,000
Year to date	325,008,700	207,123,500	202,228,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	April 15, '16.	April 17, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	2,613,802	5,952,173	— 3,338,371
Banks	55	13	+ 42

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$11,403,500	$20,679,900	— $9,185,500
Government	8,650,000	143,500	+ 8,506,500
State	27,000	48,000	— 21,000
City	177,000	188,500	+ 9,000
Total all	$20,347,500	$21,057,000	— $709,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$20,347,500	$325,008,700
Same period last year	21,057,000	207,123,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.88	86.65	87.35	86.47
Same period a year ago	84.24	84.01	84.24	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84½	83¾	83¾	4
A. G. M. sub.ctfs. f.p.	102¼	102	102	17
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	102	102	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¾	97¼	97¾	5
Am. Ice Secur. 6s	87	87	87	1
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s	110¾	109¾	110¾	40
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¾	92¼	92¼	84
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108	107½	107¾	32
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98½	98½	2
Am. Tobacco 4s	88¾	83¾	83¾	3
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	75	72½	75	48
Ann Arbor 4s	65	63¾	63¾	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94¼	94¼	63
A., T. & S. Fe gen. 4s	94	93½	93½	88
A., T. & S. Fe cv. 4s	103	102½	102½	26
A., T. & S. Fe cv. 4s	102¾	102¼	102¼	2
A., T. & S. Fe 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	32
A., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s	86¾	86¼	86¼	17½
A., T. & S. Fe, 1st S. L.	92	91	91	17
A., T. & S. Fe, East. Okla. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	1
A., T. & S. Fe, Rocky Mountain 4s	87½	87½	87½	3
Atlanta & Birm.	83½	83½	83½	1
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s	106¼	106	106	16
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	93¾	93	93	26
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	1
A. C. L. unified 4½s	91¾	91¼	91¼	10
Atl. & Danville 4s	84¼	84¼	84½	1
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	106	106	106	1
Balt. & O. prior lien 3½s	93	92½	93	21½
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	101½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	77½
Balt. & O. S. W. 5½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	20
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	216
B. & O., P., L. & W. Va. 4s	86¾	86¼	86¾	61
B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	92	92	92	2
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	97
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103½	103½	103½	12
B'klyn City 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101½	18
B'klyn R. T. 5s	102¾	102	102¾	18
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101½	100½	101	114
B'klyn U. El. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	11
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106	106	106	2
Bur., Cedar R. & N. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	2
Bush Terminal 4s	88	88	88	1
Bush Terminal 5s	88½	88½	88½	6
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87½	87½	87½	9
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	38
Can. South. con. 4s	104½	104½	104½	3
Car., Clinch & O. 5s	92	92	92	3
C. of Ga., C. Div. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Cent of Ga. con. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Central Leather 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	221
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	7
Cent. of N. J. 6s, reg.	117	117	117	3
Central Pacific 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	35
Central Pacific 3½s	80½	80½	80½	104½
Cent. Vermont 4s	83	83	83	10
Ches. & O. con. 5s	105¾	105¾	106	7
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	98¾	98	98¼	120
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91¾	91¼	91¼	12
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45½	45½	45½	1
Chicago & Alton 5s	59	59	59	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	93	93¼	84
C., B. & Q. lt. 4s	98¾	98¼	98¾	115
C., B. & Q. lt. 4s, reg	98¾	98¼	98¼	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	14
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	77	77	77	11
C. & E. Ill. r. 4s	22¼	22¼	22¼	2
C. & E. Ill. r. 4s, tr.	20¾	20¼	20¾	2
Chi., I. & L. ref 5s	100	100	100	1
Chi. Gt. West 4s	72¼	71¾	71¾	37
Chi., I. & E. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
C., M. & St. P. G.	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
C., M. & St. P. & S. M. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	32
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	94½	94½	42
C. & N. W. gen. 4s reg	93	93	93	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5½s	81¾	81½	81¾	23
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97½	10
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102	102	102	10
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	12
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¾	68¾	68¾	201
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48¾	46	47	222
C., R. I. & P. 5s, Tr.	46¾	46¾	46¾	24
C., R. I. & P. 5s, Tr. Ia.	41¾	41¾	41¾	24
C., R. I. & P. 5s, Tr. L. S.	46¾	46¾	46¾	24
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s	108	108	108	3
C., St. P. & O. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	7
Chile Copper 7s	135	131½	132	8014
Ch., Ok. & G. gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78¾	78½	78½	27
C., C. C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	81	81	81	1
Cairo Div. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	10
Cl. & Pit. 4½s, Ser. A	105	105	105	10
Col. & So. 1st ext. 4½s	101¼	101	101	4
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95½	94¾	95½	4
Col. Industrial 5s	75¾	75	75	16
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91	91	91	9
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	10
Comp., Tab. Rec. 6s	82¾	82¾	82¾	6
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122	122	122	11½
Corn Pr. Ref. s.f. 5s	91 99	99	99	2
Corn Pr. Ref. s.f. 5s '34	97¾	97¾	97¾	10
Cub.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	103	102¾	103	11
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	10½
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	19
D. & H. deb. 4s '16	100¾	100¾	100¾	7
Del. & Hudson cv. 6s	107¼	107	107	29
D. & H. Pa. div. 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	84¾	83¾	84¾	119
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	78	78	19
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	7
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	81¾	81	81	10
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
Detroit United 4½s	81	78¾	80	123
Dist. Securities 5s	75	73¾	73¾	288
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104	104	104	5
E. T. V. & G. dev. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
E. T. V. & G. con. 5s	106	106¾	106¾	11
Ed. El. Ill., N.Y. con. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	6
Elgin, J. & E. R. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	9
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	13
Erie 1st Con. 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¾	13
Erie gen. 4s	75	75	75	69
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	71¾	70¾	70¾	18
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	77¼	76	76¼	19
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D, w.	86¾	85¼	85¾	485
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	95¾	93¾	93¾	27
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	106	105	105	45
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Granby Con. 6s	107	107	107	2
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	104¼	104¼	104¼	84
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	92
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	100	100	100	5
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B.	12¼	11¾	12	41
HEND'SON BDG. 6s	107	107	107	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	95¾	94¾	95¼	81
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¾	73	73¾	60
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	29¼	28	28	67
ILL. CENT. 3½s, '51	85¾	85¼	85¼	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90	90	90	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	85¾	85¾	214½
Ill. Cent. & L. 4s	74¼	74	74¼	28
& N. O. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	10
Ill. Steel 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	43
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	149
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102¾	103	40
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74	73¼	73¼	188
Int. Ag Cor. col. tr. 5s	77¾	77	77	15
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	94	94	94¼	14
Int. M. M. 4½s, t.	97¾	97¾	97¾	345
Int. Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	70
KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77¾	77¼	77¾	47
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	66	66	66	7
Kan. City So. 5s	92¼	91¾	91¾	7
Kan. City So. 3s	69¾	69¾	69¾	8
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¾	88	88¼	87
Keystone Tel. 5s	98	98	98	9
LACK. & Sus. 1925	99¼	99¼	99½	19
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93	92¼	93	179
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	80	80	80	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101¾	101¾	6
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	101¾	101¾	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	98¼	98¼	98¼	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94¼	94¾	6
Lake Shore 3½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	10
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	2
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	106¼	103¾	106¾	2
L. V. of N.Y. con. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	100¾	100	100¾	2
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	19
Liggett & Myers 7s	126½	125½	126½	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¾	101¼	101¾	61
Long Dock 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	2
Long Island Fy. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Lorillard 7s	127	126½	127	6
Lorillard 5s	101¼	100¾	101¼	27
Louis. & Ark. 6s	93	93	93	4
Louis. & N. gold 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	18
L. & N., A. & C. & C. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	10
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	8
L. & N. So. Ry. lt. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	4
Lou. & Jeff. Bdge. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
MANHATTAN con. 4s	91¾	91	91	3
Manhattan Ry. cons. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	116	112	112	82
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	116	110¼	111¼	24
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	63	61¼	63	69
M. & S. L. ref. & ext. 5s	54	50	54	53
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	98	92½	92¾	159
M., S. S. M. & A. 4s	97½	97½	97½	3
M., K. & T. 1st 5s	76½	76½	76	82
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	73¾	73½	72¾	28
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	42	41¾	42	3
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	52½	52½	53½	2
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	45	45	45	6
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	38¼	38¼	38¾	10
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	50	50	50	5
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100¾	100¼	100¼	3
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	89	89	89	3
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. Trust receipts, sta.	87	87	87	5
Mo. P. 5s, '20, Col. T. r.	88	88	88	2
Missouri Pacific 4s	40	40	40	5
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	87
Morris & Essex 3½s	87¾	87½	87½	50
Morris & Co.'s s.f. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 5s	107	107	107	4
Nassau Electric 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	4
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	98½	98½	98½	41
National Tube 5s	101¾	100¾	101¾	33
New Orleans Term. 4s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103	103	103	2
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94¾	94¼	94½	151
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	13
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83¼	83¼	83¼	41
N.Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg.	81¾	81¾	81¾	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	220
N.Y. Cent. con. 4s, Ser. A	86	85¾	85¾	9
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	76¾	76	76	45
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	77	77	77	2
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, r.	77	77	77	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	25
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	94¾	94¼	94¾	8
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84	84	28
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	108¾	104	104	9
N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	72¼	72	72	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	114¾	114	114	60
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '55	80½	80¼	80¼	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56	80½	79¾	80¼	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 3½, '54	71	71	71	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¾	5
N. Y. & Q. El. & P. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	79	78½	78¾	84
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58½	57½	57¾	213
N. Y. S. & W. gen. 5s	81	81	81	2
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99	98½	99¼	126
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	78¾	77½	78	8
Nort. & W. con. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	85
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	133¾	132¾	132¾	6
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	120	120	120	3
Nort. & W. div'l 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Nort. & W. cv. 4½s	120	120	120	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	98¾	98	98	4014
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	92	92	92¼	2
Nor. Pacific 3s	66¾	66	66¼	76
Nor. Pacific 3s, reg.	63¾	63¼	63¼	1
ONT. POWER 1st 5s	94	94	94	10
Oregon & Cal. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¾	4
Ore. sh. L. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107½	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93	92¾	93	29
O.-W. R. & N. 4s	89	88¾	89	51
PAC. OF MO. 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	15
Pac. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	58
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102¾	102	102¾	7
Penn. consol. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	65
Penn. gn. 4½s, lin.	102¼	102	102¼	108
Penn. consol. 5s	108	108	108	1
Peo. Gas Chi. ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	65¾	65¼	65¼	2
Peo. & East. inc. 4s	25	25	25	11
Philippine R. R. 4s	50	50	50	1
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	92¾	92¾	92¾

American Brass
American Light & Trac.
Babcock & Wilcox
Brazilian Trac. & Power
Fajardo Sugar
Ingersoll-Rand
Natl. Steel Car
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,618,857	49,010,452
Same period a year ago	5,952,186	28,673,094

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.00	84.92	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	71.79	67.56	71.79	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	143	143	143	– 1	100
26½	Jan. 7	17½	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines†‡	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ 1	16,300
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 8	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	9⅝	9¼	9⅜		1,900
83⅞	Mar. 14	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜	5,200
83	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	77⅛	75⅝	76	– 1	1,760
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical.	67⅝	66	66	– 1	500
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 28	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97¼	96⅝	96¾	– ¼	300
74	Mar. 17	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar.	72⅜	67¼	68½	– 1½	8,800
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	– ½	110
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	100¾	100	100	– ¾	225
105¼	Jan. 3	163	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.			165		200
65⅝	Mar. 16	56¼	Mar. 1	Am. Can	61⅞	58½	59	– 1	28,840
113⅛	Jan. 26	100½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	112¼	111⅝	112	+ ⅛	900
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	68⅝	64¼	66⅝	– 1⅝	11,700
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	117	–	10
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	25		....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	46		....
176⅞	Jan. 19	152	Apr. 14	Am. Coal Products.	159	152	153	– 5	4,500
117	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	– 1¾	300
115½	Jan. 16	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.s.c.f.p.	..	..	115½		....
57⅝	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	52	52¾	– 1½	1,500
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	101		....
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	129⅛	129¼	129½	+ ⅛	110
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10	9½	9½	– ⅛	2,000
57	Jan. 18	49	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53½	50¾	51	– 1⅞	3,500
31¼	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities.	28½	26	26¼	– 1½	8,900
25¼	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	24½	23	24¾	+ ⅝	12,000
49⅝	Apr. 15	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	49⅝	45⅝	48⅞	+ 2⅝	14,820
83⅜	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	78⅝	71¾	72⅝	– ⅝	64,900
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	101⅜	101⅝	– ⅛	500
10	Apr. 7	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n.			9¼		....
36½	Mar. 9	31⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35	34	34	– ½	1,200
113⅜	Jan. 4	95¼	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102¾	99⅝	97¾	– 4	47,750
114⅝	Feb. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅞	112¼	112⅞	+ ¾	300
94⅜	Apr. 11	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅛	500
87½	Jan. 25	85⅜	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	86	86	86		200
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140		....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107		....
61¼	Jan. 4	48¾	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	52½	49¾	50	– 2½	2,000
118⅛	Jan. 8	107⅝	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	111	109	110⅜	+ 1⅛	2,400
118⅜	Jan. 4	115¼	Mar. 30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116	116	–	500
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable.	..	..	67¼		....
131	Mar. 27	120¾	Feb.	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128¼	127¼	128		3,470
209¾	Feb. 3	189	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	197	193⅞	194⅞	– 2	1,560
108½	Feb. 8	103½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new.	106	105½	106	+ ½	400
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	50¼	45	47½	– 2⅝	7,000
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	97¾	97¾	– 1⅞	750
21⅛	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	18¼	17	18¼	+ ⅛	900
97⅞	Apr. 10	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	97¾	90¼	93⅝	– 1⅝	76,010
92⅜	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	87⅞	84⅞	84⅞	– 1⅝	61,700
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization.	4	4	4	– ¼	100
57⅛	Apr. 10	57¼	Apr. 10	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛		190
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	66	66	– ¾	850
108½	Jan. 4	101¾	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¼	106¼	106¼	– ¾	3,620
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	100½	100½	– ½	310
115	Jan. 3	108½	Apr. 8	Atl. Coast Line	109⅜	109	109⅜	+ 1⅜	400
118⅜	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	107⅞	100½	101⅜	– 4⅞	70,875
109½	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 8	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108¾	108½	108½	– ½	700
90	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	87⅛	85	85⅞	– 1⅞	4,650
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	79½	76½	76⅝	– ½	900
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining†‡	2½	2½	2½	– ⅛	1,200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	479½	460	468½	– 10½	1,000
..	.....	..	.....	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	135		....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40		....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80		....
88	Jan. 17	84⅝	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. T.	89½	85½	85½	– ¾	1,150
132	Jan. 14	120	Mar. 31	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	129		....
57	Mar. 28	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	57		....
96¾	Jan. 11	95¼	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97¾	+ 2	100
14	Jan. 12	9	Apr. 5	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	9		....
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93		....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞		....
87	Jan. 3	80¾	Apr. 14	Burns Bros.	82	80¼	80¼	– 3⅝	500
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	108	108	108		50
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ 1¾	100
421	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 7	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼	110
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butte & Superior†‡	97¾	91¼	92¾	– 2	47,100
106¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3						
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	23½	21⅝	22½	– ½	4,700
68⅝	Jan. 3	48⅝	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51½	49	49½	– 3	1,800
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern.			58⅝		....
188⅜	Jan. 3	162⅝	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific.	167½	165½	166⅜	– ¾	4,400
88⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	88	88	88	+ ½	120
56⅜	Mar. 20	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	54	51⅞	52	– 2¼	6,050
111½	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	110¼	110	110¼		600
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290		....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 31	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140		....
96⅜	Apr. 11	80½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	96⅞	93¾	94¼	– ¾	4,600
66⅞	Jan. 5	60⅜	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	62½	60¼	61	– 1	6,200
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	8½	8½	8½	– ⅜	100
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20		....
15⅜	Jan. 3	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	12¼	12¾	– ¼	800
39⅜	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West. pf.	36⅛	34½	35	– 1	1,400
102½	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	93	92¾	93	– 1¾	4,244
134½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129	128¾	129	– ⅛	700
134⅝	Jan. 3	124⅜	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127	126	127		200
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	165	165	165	– ⅞	14
20⅜	Feb. 7	15⅝	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19¾	17	17¾	– ⅞	83,880
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., R. I. & P. pf.			120		....
136	Jan. 27	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi. St.P., M.&O.	138	131⅜	133	– 3	200
29⅝	Jan. 5	20⅜	Mar. 27	Chile Copper††	23½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼	1,400
60	Feb. 19	51⅜	Jan. 31	Chino Copper†††	55⅝	53	53⅞	– ⅛	11,840
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	– 1	100
76⅞	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	76		....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	*75½		....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½		....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	72½	71	71	– 1½	400
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf			109		....
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron.	45¼	41⅜	42⅝	– 1¼	12,700
3½	Jan. 8	2⅜	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern.	27	26	26	– 1	400
55	Jan. 18	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	46		....
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40		....
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	45	45	45	– 1	100
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	110		....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	134½	132⅝	133	– 1	1,700
88	Mar. 10	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	83½	82¼	83	– 1	1,700
110¾	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	109¼		....
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.†	..	..	55		....
29¾	Jan. 22	18⅛	Apr. 18	Corn Products Ref.	20½	18¼	19½	– 1	20,800
101¼	Jan. 14	92	Apr. 12	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	94	92	94	+ ⅛	1,700
45	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45		....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50		....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38		....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel	94¼	86¼	88¾	– 2⅜	222,700
119	Mar. 16	108¾	Jan. 31	Crucible Steel pf.	116½	114½	116½	– 9	600
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	215	221	– 9	8,400
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	105½	105½	105½	– ½	100
98⅛	Feb. 14	94½	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼	1,000
154½	Jan. 19	149¾	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	151½	150⅜	150⅜	+ ¾	520
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	220	220	220	+ 2	220
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	10⅝	10	10⅝	– ⅞	400
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	21	19	20		600
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	133	132	133	–	165
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	..	..	4⅝		....
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70		....
98	Apr. 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	98	96⅜	96⅝	+ 1⅝	350
108	Jan. 15	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	108	106¾	106¾	– ¼	400
56⅝	Feb. 5	41⅛	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	48¼	44½	46¾	– 1⅝	16,500
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†‡	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅝	3,600
6	Jan. 11	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4½		....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	*30		....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	100		....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	..		....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605		....
66	Jan. 4	60¼	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.	61	60¾	60¾	– ½	500
48⅝	Jan. 3	34	Apr. 14	Erie	36⅞	34	35	– 1½	28,150
½	Mar. 20	⅜	Mar. 23	Erie rights	..	..	⅝		....
59½	Jan. 3	50⅞	Apr. 14	Erie 1st pf.	51⅜	50¾	50¾	– 1⅜	4,100
54½	Jan. 8	42	Apr. 13	Erie 2d pf.	45¼	42	42	– 1½	600
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.	..	..	*62½		....
35	Jan. 7	15	Mar. 31	FED. MIN. & SM.	41	40⅜	19¾		....
67½	Jan. 7	36⅜	Mar. 31	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.			40⅜	– 1⅝	200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	335	320	330		105
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	115	115	115	–	100
178¼	Jan. 17	164⅞	Apr. 14	General Electric	167½	164⅞	165	– ½	2,250
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	450	435	435	– 25	600
116½	Jan. 3	110⅜	Feb. 9	General Motors pf.	118	115½	115⅝		900
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	80	75⅞	77¼	– 1	79,000
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	116¼	115¼	115¼	– ⅛	400
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	89½	86	88	– ½	700
127½	Jan. 4	118⅝	Apr. 11	Great Northern pf.	120⅝	118⅝	119½	– ½	3,770
60¾	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	43⅞	41½	41⅝	– 1⅝	11,100
53⅜	Mar. 9	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananea†‡	49⅜	45½	46⅝	– 2⅜	4,200
24⅛	Jan. 3	20¾	Mar. 29	Guggenheim Expl'n†	22⅝	20⅜	20⅝	– 1¼	16,400
74	Apr. 13	73¾	Apr. 13	Gulf States Steel.	74	73¾	73¾		200
75	Apr. 13	75	Apr. 13	Gulf S. S. 2d pf.	75	75	75		100
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL R., L.&P.	..	..	96		....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100		....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180		....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119		....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112		....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining.	..	..	129		....
109½	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT.	108	101	101	– 2	1,000
800	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	800	800	800	+25	140
49¼	Mar. 16	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop††	47¾	44⅜	45⅝	– ⅝	23,200
21¼	Jan. 8	16⅜	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	17½	16½	16⅝	– ½	4,700
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	74⅜	73	73	–	8,425
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17		....
80½	Jan. 24	80½	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼		....
20⅞	Jan. 5	18¾	Mar. 27	In. Agricultural	19¼	18¾	19	– ⅛	800
74	Jan. 5	56⅜	Mar. 25	Int. Agricultural pf.	59½	58	58¾	– ¾	1,200
112½	Apr. 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int.-Harv., N. J.	111¼	109	110⅜	– ⅝	700
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅞	100
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	73	73	73		200
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107		....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	22⅝	18¾	20⅜	–	84,800
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	76⅝	70¾	72⅜	– 1½	114,510
50⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	50½	46⅛	48⅛	– 1	71,150
111⅜	Feb. 28	109½	Jan. 18	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	..	..	110		....
12⅜	Mar. 20	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛	600
50⅜	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	46¾	46⅛	48⅛	+ 1½	2,460
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6¾		....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18		....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	90	87¼	89	+ 2¾	1,800
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	111	110½	110½	– ½	480
66	Apr. 4	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	64	64	64	– 9	100
82½	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	26	25	25	– ⅝	3,050
64⅞	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	60¾	60	60		200
83	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	82	82	82	+ 1¾	100
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¾		....
76⅞	Mar. 20	69⅜	Mar. 9	Kelly Spring Tire†	76½	72¾	72⅞	+ ⅝	21,700
97½	Mar. 14	93	Apr. 11	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	96	96	96	– ½	100
59	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	54⅝	55⅝	– 1⅜	69,650
5	Apr. 10	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	5	5	5	+ ⅛	100
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29		....
130	Feb. 3	123½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129¾	129¾	129¾	–	55
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	77¼	73½	75	– 2¼	8,200
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106	106¼	106		800

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
16¾	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 28	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	18	..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	30½	..	....
54	Apr. 13	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire.	54	51	53¾	+ 3½	43,150
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77⅞	76¾	76⅞	– 1⅛	4,400
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers.	245	240	240	– 6	400
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 20	Liggett & Myers pf.	120	119	119	– 1½	300
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	22	22	22	– ½	100
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16⅜	16½	16⅜	..	300
91¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	+ 3⅜	100
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅜	368
198⅝	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	197	196	197	+ 3	200
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	120¼	120	120	..	1,154
130⅝	Jan. 13	121⅞	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	126⅞	125	125	..	
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	78	78	78	– 1⅝	398
68⅛	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach.	..	..	3	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	129	Apr. 4	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129	129	129	– ¾	273
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
110	Mar. 28	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
79¾	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 1	Maxwell Motors	75¼	70¼	72⅜	– ¾	27,800
83	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1

Perlman Rim Corp.

We consider the stock of this Company an attractive investment, and believe its future to be exceptionally bright.

Complete information furnished to those interested.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	80	83
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.		
Do pf. ($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	$146	$149
A.G.& E.($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	51½	52½
Do pf. ($50)	14,238,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	375	385
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	111½	113½
Do pf.	8,205,400	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Am. P. & Lt.	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	86½
Do 6% cu. pf	2,995,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Am. Pub. Ut.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	77	80
Do pf.						
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	55
Do 6% pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	98½
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	86	91
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	85½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s, '53	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '90	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Cities Serv.	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	183	186
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Apr 1, 16	83½	84½
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26½
Do 7% pf.	4,130,000	2½	Q	Mar 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s,	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	92	93½
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	67
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	87	89
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	71½
Do 1st 5s, '36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	101	104
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	83	87
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93¼	..
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ex. Spgs. G. deb. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Do 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75¼	76
Joplin & Pit. Ky. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	35	36
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	57	57¾
Do 1st ref. 5s	2,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. B. 1-5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '15	7,242,000	..	..	.....	95	100
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	99	101
Do 5s, '52	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '55	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. Ill. Util. 6s, 1925	661,100	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	76½
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. &P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	16	18
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	60	65
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	60½	61
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81¼
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
Ont. Power.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do db. 6s,'21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Pac. G. & E.	32,096,800	1	..	Apr 15,15	59	59½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Old pf.	8,687,400	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	94
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '24	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104¾
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	73	76
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	59	61
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	87
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scrn. Ry($50)	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do pf. ($50)	2,080,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
2d Av. recf. cfs. 5s, '14	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & Q.	85	95
So. Cal. Ed.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
Do pf.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	93
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,16	103	105
S.W.P.& L.pf	13,360,000	1¾	S	J. & J.	98½	99
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¾	102½
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Do pr. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$111½	$112½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$37½	$38¼
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	88½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Do pf.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	53	55
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	6,899,588	..	..	.....	54	56
Utah Sec. Cor. Do 6s, 1922	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	78
Wash.R. & E. Do pf.	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	27,500,000	..	S	M. & S.	18	19
Western Pwr Do 6% cm. pf	16,000,000	..	S	M. & S.	97¾	98½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	3,503,000	..	..	.....	84	87
Wis. Ed'n Co Do db. 6s,'24	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	85	90
	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16¾	17¾
	7,040,000	..	..	.....	61	62½
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$44½
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

†Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	132	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G. Do 1st 6s,'16	12,000,000	..	S	M. & N.	90	96
Do 2d 6s,'18	1,880,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
N. Am. 5s,'48	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	10,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Plainfield Wat. 5s, '31	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Do deb. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Wash. G.($20)	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Washiton G. 5s, '40	2,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	76	77
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106¾	107
	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	114	117
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	8,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	..	286
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	$56	$58
Continental.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	345	350
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	500	510
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	175
Hanover ($50)	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	172
Home Fire.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	118
Lawyers Mtg.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	229	231
Mtg. Bond Co.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16		
Nat. Surety.						
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	93
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	315	330
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	100	125
Weste'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 15, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	209	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	610	615
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	203	204
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	178	182
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	439	442
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	185
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	*300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	316	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2.	S	Jan 3, 16	70	80
Europe	150,000	..	S	Nov 1, 15	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	920	930
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	*300,000	10	S	Jan 5, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	400	415
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	335	350
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	495	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	184	187
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	740	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	297	302
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	178	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	173	302
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	325	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16		350
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	380	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,16	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 15,16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	175	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	426	435
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	120
3d Ward	300,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	135	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	125	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	450	455
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	465	470
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	145	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	515	..
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Mar 1, 16	550	552
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1165	..
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1300	1400
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	230	..
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan 3, 16	285	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	S	Mar 31,16	440	443
Hamilton	500,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	S	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	125	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30, 07	115	123
Manufact'rs.	1,600,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	150
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	422	435
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Mar 31,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 16	283	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	380	385
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	370	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	395	398
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

$124,000,000 CASH N. Y. BANKS' SURPLUS

Mechanics and Metals Says Decrease from April 1, 1915, Is Only $25,000,000.

GREAT INCREASE IN LOANS

Monthly Letter Declares Figures Show Prosperity and No Doubtful or Precarious Condition.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank says in its current monthly letter that the amount of cash surplus reported by the Clearing House banks on April 1 supplied an answer to the frequent question about the expansion of credit in the last year. In spite of a great increase of loans, the surplus over legal requirements was $124,000,000, a decrease from a year before of only $25,000,000.

"This can hardly be said to signify a doubtful or precarious condition," says the letter. "Moreover, it can hardly be said that the character of the addition to the loan item of the banks has been disquieting. A very considerable part of that addition is accounted for by credits which have been extended to enable the purchase of American securities returned to us in great quantity by Europe. Another part is the credits obtained in the United States by foreign nations, belligerent and neutral. In addition to these factors is that of the trade activity of the United States.

"Prosperity is not inflation, and that the country is prosperous now is not necessarily an indication that there will be a severe penalty exacted later on. To what degree the additional use that has been made of capital and credit in the new era upon which American finance has entered really represents inflation is a matter which the most astute observer cannot now determine. The future must prove that."

In regard to the current and pending loans to the belligerent countries the letter says:

"The additional war borrowings abroad are of more than academic interest to us, because of their bearing on international money markets. However, their immediate influence on prevailing rates in the United States—judging by what has been the rule thus far in the course of the war—is not expected to be disturbing. Permanent war loans amounting to more than $24,000,000,000 have been issued by the chief belligerent nations since the Autumn of 1914, and a further huge amount has been obtained by means of temporary financing. Despite the burden of these unparalleled borrowings, the discount rates at London, Paris, and Berlin have not been violently altered."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	On Call. Last.	Renewals
April 10	2½	1¾	2	2
April 11	2½	2	2½	2
April 12	2½	2	2¼	2
April 13	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
April 14	2½	2	2	2
April 15	2½	2	2	2
Week's range—				
High	2½			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	2½			2½
Low	2			2½
Year's range to date—				
High	3			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	On Time. 6 Mos.
April 10	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾	3
April 11	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
April 12	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
April 13	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
April 14	2¾@3	2¾@3	3 @3¼
April 15	2¾@3	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 10	Par	10c	Par	30c
April 11	Par	10c	Par	30c
April 12	Par	15c	Par	30c
April 13	Par	15c	Par	30c
April 14	Par	15c	Par	30c
April 15	Par	15c	Par	30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex on London.
April 10	4 @4¼	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾ 28f. 70c.
April 11	4 @4¼	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾ 28f. 74c.
April 12	4 @4¼	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾ 28f. 86c.
April 13	4 @4¼	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾ 28f. 97c.
April 14	4 @4¼	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾ 28f. 96c.
April 15	4 @4¼	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾ 28f. 96c.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	2½%. Paris.	British Rentes, 3%. Paris.
April 10	57⅞	98⅝	62f 60c
April 11	57⅞	96⅝	62f 40c
April 12	57⅛	96⅝	62f 20c
April 13	57⅛	96⅝	62f 30c
April 14	57⅛	96⅝	61f 80c
April 15	57⅛	96⅞	61f 80c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
April 10	29¼d	62¼c
April 11	29⅛d	62¼c
April 12	29⅞d	62¾c
April 13	30d	63c
April 14	30¼d	63¼c
April 15	30¼d	63¾c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
April 10	$4.76½	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
April 11	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
April 12	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
April 13	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
April 14	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼
April 15	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼
Week's range—			
High	4.76½		4.76¼
Low	4.76¼		4.76¼
Same week last year—			
High	4.77		4.77
Low	4.77		4.77
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78¼
Low	4.73¼		4.74½
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.79		4.79⅝

	Paris. Demand.		Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low. Last.
Apr. 10	6.02⅛	6.03¼	6.03¼	6.01½	6.02½ 6.02½
Apr. 11	6.03⅜	6.03⅜	6.03¼	6.03½	6.02¼ 6.02¼
Apr. 12	6.03⅜	6.04½	6.04½	6.03¾	6.04 6.04
Apr. 13	6.06¼	6.07½	6.07½	6.05¾	6.06¾ 6.06¾
Apr. 14	6.04⅝	6.06½	6.04⅝	6.04	6.07⅛ 6.04
Apr. 15	6.00½	6.01½	6.01½	6.00	6.01 6.01
Week's range—				Demand.	Cables.
High				6.06½	6.00
Low				6.06⅛	6.07⅜

	Berlin. Demand.		
	High.	Low.	Last.
April 10	72.43⅝	72.25	72.43⅝
April 11	72.56¼	72.43⅝	72.56¼
April 12	72.62½	72.56¼	72.62½
April 13	72.62½	72.62½	72.62½
April 14	73.25	73.00	73.00
April 15	78.25	78.25	78.25
Week's range—			
High			78.31¼
Low			72.31¼

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
April 10	72.50	72.31¼	72.50
April 11	72.62½	72.50	72.62½
April 12	72.68¾	72.62½	72.68¾
April 13	72.68¾	72.68¾	72.68¾
April 14	78.81¼	78.06¼	78.31¼
April 15	78.81¼	78.81¼	73.31¼

	Switzerland. Demd. Cab's.	Holland. Demd.	Cab's.	Italy. Demd.	Cab's.
Apr. 10	5.17⅛	42.87½	43.00	6.59	6.58¾
Apr. 11	5.19¾	5.19	42.68¾	42.81¼	6.55¾ 5.55
Apr. 12	5.19¾	5.19	42.68¾	42.81¼	6.53 5.62⅜
Apr. 13	5.18	5.17	42.56¼	42.81¼	6.43½ 6.43
Apr. 14	5.18	5.17	42.68¾	42.87½	6.48½ 6.48
Apr. 15	5.18¼	5.17⅛	42.75	42.87½	6.49 6.48¼

	Russia. Cables.	Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Apr. 10	31.62½	12.40	12.45	19.33	19.38
Apr. 11	31.62½	12.40	12.50	19.33	19.38
Apr. 12	30.75	12.46	12.50	19.33	19.38
Apr. 13	30.20	12.48	12.52	19.33	19.38
Apr. 14	30.20	12.65	12.70	19.38	19.38
Apr. 15	30.20	12.65	12.70	19.38	19.38

SEEK CANAL WORK BONUSES

5,000 Civilians Who Worked on Isthmus Want Congress to Aid Them.

According to a statement issued by the Panama Canal Employes' Association, which has headquarters in Washington, 3,800 men in the United States, who formerly were employed in digging the Panama Canal, and 1,200 men still in service in the Zone, have organized to support a bill in Congress, which will provide for recognition of civilians employed in building the Canal in some manner commensurate with Congressional recognition of Army, Navy, and Public Health Officers.

According to the statement, civilians were unjustly ignored when bonuses were distributed by Congress. C. O. Simmons, Chairman of the committee representing the association, is quoted in the statement as indorsing the bill, which asks for the appropriation of $9,000,000 to be applied as bonuses for the civilian employes. He is quoted as citing this particular case of "class distinction":

"I will mention the case of one who came to the Canal early in 1905, a Lieutenant, and who served as assistant to a civilian who was Manager of the Department of Labor and Quarters. Upon the advent of the Army in 1907, this Department of Labor and Quarters became the Quartermaster's Department, and this officer then became Assistant Chief Quartermaster, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, although his salary as an army officer at that time amounted to only $1,920 per annum. Promotion received in the ordinary course of events up to April 1, 1914, brought his army pay up to $3,120, while his Canal pay had gone up to $7,500 or $4,380 more than he would have received had he remained in the regular service. Just as soon as the recognition bill became effective this officer applied for and was granted the privilege of retiring, and although still under the age of 40 he will continue to draw pay from the Treasury of the United States approximately $3,000 per annum, for which he will render no service in return. The Canal pay received by this officer during his ten years of service exceeded the amount he would have received in the regular service by between $30,000 and $40,000, and assuming that he lives for another thirty years, the United States will, at the expiration of that time, have paid him an additional $90,000, which will bring the total bonus paid to this man for having worked on the Canal to between $120,000 and $130,000."

A civilian whose services to the Government were equivalent to those of the officer referred to, Mr. Simmons continues, would have received only the salary granted for the work while he was actually at work, and would have been dismissed without pension or remuneration when his services were no longer needed.

Major Gen. Goethals, according to the statement, "is understood to be heartily in favor of suitable recognition and reward by Congress" for civilian employes.

NEW N. Y. CENTRAL STATION.

Passenger Terminal to be Erected Between 146th and 149th Sts.

Chief Engineer Richard H. Gillespie of the Highways Department of the Bronx has issued a permit to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad to erect a temporary bridge with a thirty-foot roadway and a walk just west of the present bridge crossing the tracks of the railroad at 149th Street in the Bronx.

The erection of a new passenger station between 146th and 149th Streets is contemplated. The various offices of the railroad north of the Harlem River will be located in this radius, and several city streets will be closed. The railroad intends to make the new station a terminal for many of its Western trains. There will also be connections with the old and new subways which meet at that point.

DECIDES FOR FELD HEIRS.

Bronx Surrogate Specifies Distribution of $500,000 Estate.

Surrogate George M. S. Schulz in the Bronx has rendered a decision in favor of Special Guardian Maurice S. Cohen, representing the interest of three infants in the estate of George A. Feld of Riverdale-on-Hudson. He ordered the trustees to sell within a reasonable time the interest of these infants in $100,347.60, representing the balance of the indebtedness of the George A. Feld Company to the Feld estate.

In the absence of any special provisions in the will the Surrogate held that the indebtedness of the George A. Feld Company to the estate was to remain only as long as necessary as a debt and not as an investment, and that, however sweeping the provisions as to the power of the trustees in a will may be, the responsibility rests with the court to protect the interests of minors in whose names the investments are made.

"In the pending matters it appears," says Surrogate Schulz, "that all of the trustees are directors of the corporation with which the items in question are deposited, and which uses them as a part of its working capital. Without in the slightest degree impugning the good faith of the trustees, the courts have always looked with disfavor upon the investment of trust funds in enterprises where the interests of the trustees as individuals may come in conflict with their interests in the fiduciary relation."

Surrogate Schulz further ruled that under the provisions of the will Feld did not intend to embarrass the firm which he had founded and in which he had been so largely interested by the immediate withdrawal of so large a sum of money. The infants' shares, however, must be liquidated within a reasonable and proper time, and the trustees cannot be justly criticised even though a loss may result.

George A. Feld died on March 7, 1914. He left $25,000 outright and a third interest in the estate to his wife, Emma S. Feld; the remainder in equal shares to his five children, two being married—a daughter Rosina, the wife of George A. Cornely of 2,683 Marion Avenue, and a son, Frederick A. Feld, residing at 94 East Eleventh Street—and three infants, George C. Feld, Emma M. Feld, and Charles A. Feld, residing with their mother.

Emma S. Feld, the widow; Frederick A. Feld, a son, and Lewis R. Conklin, an attorney of 59 Wall Street, were the executors of the estate. When the trustees filed their report the special guardian appointed to look out for the interest of the infants objected to that part relating to their crediting themselves with $100,347.60 which the George A. Feld Company owed the Feld estate. The trustees, Thomas J. Keane, the present President of the Feld Company; William J. Bohrman, an officer of the company, and Lewis R. Conklin, who had acted as attorney for the Feld Company during the lifetime of George A. Feld, alleged that under the sweeping powers accorded them under the will they had a right to credit themselves with this amount as an investment on behalf of the adult and infant beneficiaries of the estate. The Surrogate rules against them.

The report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Edward J. Cuddihy showed that the gross estate—real and personal property—amounted to $368,804.06. Of this amount $196,886.22 represented real estate holdings in this city, the remainder being personal property. The State received $3,239.94 in taxes.

Building Bill Hearing Today.

There will be a hearing today at 2 o'clock at the City Hall on the bill to consolidate all departments which inspect building construction and alteration. The measure was passed by both Houses of the Legislature on last Wednesday night without any opposition. Should no serious opposition arise at the hearing the Mayor is expected to sign the bill at once, for it is his own measure, and return it to Albany to be signed by the Governor, so that it may become a law this week.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	94,585	63,894	32,825	$132,000
Tues.	96,310	60,840	305,433	151,000
Wed.	68,407	71,816	256,177	335,000
Thurs.	94,032	46,606	274,250	149,000
Fri.	97,541	60,413	245,920	213,000
Sat.	51,015	40,978	129,540	65,000
Total	482,890	373,550	1,503,475	$1,045,000

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Acoilan Web..	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅛
114,200	*Ast. E., w. i.	24¼	21¾	22⅜	+ 1¾
4,850	Ajax R., Inc..	70½	68	68½	— 1½
500	Am. B. M. Co.	24	22	23	— 1
440	Am.B.M.Co.pf	68	60	60	— 5
188	Am. Cigar..	12	10¼	11	..
1,950	Am. Z.pf.,w.i.	75½	72½	73	..
3,225	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S....	35	32⅜	33¼	.. ..
1,935	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf..	49¾	48½	49	— ¾
20	Atl. †Steel....	60	60	60	— 2
800	Balto. Tube..	117	114½	114¾	— 4½
4,100	*Butler Chem.	4¼	2⅞	4½	+ 1
1,500	*Cain Steel..	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	..
585	C. C. & Fy	70	65	67	..
1,300	C. Nat. G. C.	1⅝	1½	1½	..
11,200	*Car L. & P.	6⅞	5¾	6¼	— ⅝
1,620	Carwen Steel.	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅝
1,000	*Chain Belt..	85¾	79	79	— 6
24,800	Chev. Motor.	197	181	185½	— 8½
635	Con. Ord....	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
9,740	Corp. R. & H.	5⅜	4¾	4⅞	— ⅜
68,700	*Cuba C. S....	65⅞	58⅜	61½	+ 6
19,750	*C. C. S. pf..	98	92¾	94	— 1
420	C. A. c., v. t. ctfs....	45½	42	43	— 3
3,350	Driggs-Seab'y.	149	140	147	+ 8
1,000	Dav. Chem....	62	59½	59½	..
2,150	Elec. Gun....	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
360	Edm. & J....	39¼	38½	39½	..
100	Edm. & J. pf.	94	94	94	..
1,250	Emer. Phono.	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
100	Fisk R. Tire..	124	124	124	..
4,250	Ford M. Co.	68	67	68	— 2¼
3,000	Grant M. Car	8¾	7	8¾	+ 1
100	*Gulf S. Steel	75	75	75	..
800	Gen. Der....	39	38⅝	39	..
287	Gen. Ry. S...	99	96	96¾	..
50	Guan. Sugar..	81	81	81	— 1
500	H. & B. C.Co.	41¾	41	41	— 1
3,020	*Hendee Mfg..	32	27	29	..
2,810	*Holly S. C..	49	45¼	48⅜	— 2½
3,950	*Hol. S. C. pf	97¾	97	97⅜	— ¼
5,300	Int. A.F. S. C.	17¼	14½	16¾	+ 1¼
250	*Int. M. M. pf	22¾	21	22¾	+ 1¼
650	Inter. Rubber	14	13¼	14	..
100	Inter Motors.	15	15	15	— 3
8,250	Kath. B. pf..	30	25	28½	— ½
4,800	Kenefick C.	14¾	13¼	14¾	— ½
1,210	S. S. Kresge..	73	71	73	+ 1
400	S. S. Ker. pf	11	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
1,000	Lake. Tor. B.	11	9	9	— 1½
300	*Lima Loco. n.	39	37¾	38	+ ¾
2,160	Leo. pf.....	95	95	95	..
14,400	Lyon Plano..	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5,250	Manh. Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1,700	Marc. of Am.	8½	3¼	3¼	— 5¼
13,225	Max. Mun....	7	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
37,200	*Midvale S....	66½	62¾	63¾	— 2
170	Nymph & L..	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
200	N. Y. Trans.	15	15	15	— ½
10,400	*Pearlman R.	136	111	115	..
100	*Poole E.& M.	120	120	120	..
1,200	Rock Island..	¾	¾	¾	..
1,225	Rock Isl. pf..	¾	¾	¾	..
2,150	Saxon Mot..	71	69	69¾	..
3,250	*Spring. B. Co.	59¾	56	58	+ 1
190	*Sp. B. Co. pf.	102	101	102	+ 1
1,200	St.L.R.M.& P.	37½	36¾	37	..
5,800	*St. Joseph L.	17	16	16¾	— 1
7,300	Sub.B.n.Ictfs.	35⅝	33¾	34½	— 1
12,100	*Tobacco Pr..	45¾	40¼	41¾	— 1¼
700	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9,500	Un. Pr. Shar.	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
4,960	U. S. Ind. Al.	3⅜	3	3¼	— ⅛
2,250	*Univ'l Moto.	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
100	Wab. P. Ter..	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
2,857	White Mot.Co.	50¾	49¾	50¼	..
8,100	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	1¼	⅞	1	..
11,200	*Zinc Con. Co.	6½	5⅛	5¼	— 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	15½	15½	..
60	Buckeye P. L.	100	98¼	98¼	..
14	Eureka P. L.	225	223	223	+ 5
126	Illinois P. L.	178	173	175	..
87	Nat. Transit..	19¼	18	19¼	..
10	Nor. Pipe L..	103	103	103	..
293	Ohio Oil.....	228	221	222	— 1
130	Prairie P. L.	220	214	215	— 5
35	So. Penn Oil.	345	337	338	..
300	S. Oil of Ind.	253	245	249	— 9
1,800	S. Oil of Ind.	545	528	530	— 15
5	S. Oil of Ohio.	560	560	560	..
189	S. Oil of N. J.	517	503	506	— 9
148	S. Oil of N. Y.	211	207	207	..
90	Vacuum Oil...	86	83	83	+ 1
62	Vacuum Oil.	246	244	246	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS

4,700	Am. O. & G..	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3,000	*BarnettO.&G.	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅛
9,050	*Cosden & Co.	21¼	19½	20¾	+ ¾
3,100	*Cosden O. & G., w. i....	7½	6½	6½	— 1¼
800	*Cosden O. & G. pf., w. i.	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
4,105	Empire Petrol.	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
22,500	*Federal Oil..	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ½
500	*Houston Oil..	17	16	16	— 1
645	*Int. Petrol..	12¼	10¾	11	— 3
100	Met. Petrol ..	16	16	16	..
1,800	May's Oil	15	15	15	..
71,000	*†Midwest Oil.	54	47	51	— 6
5,500	Midwest Oil pf.	88	83	86	..
1,010	*Midwest Ref.	69	66	66	— 1
11,400	*MuskogeeRef.	3¼	2¾	3	— ⅛
113,000	*†Okla. Oil....	19	14	16	— 2
2,800	*Okla. Oil pf..	11	11	11	+ 1
5,600	Okla. Prod.& R.	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2,250	*Pan.-Am.Pet.	49½	47¾	47¾	— 1
1,400	*Rapulpa O.&R.	12½	11½	11⅝	— 1⅛
200	Savoy Oil	11	11	11	..
18,660	*†Unit. West..	83	75	79	+ 2
5,500	Vacuum Oil-G.	60	50	50	—10
19,405	Ventura	10⅜	9⅜	10	+ ⅝
25,535	*Victoria Oil..	2	2⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
25,725	Wayland O.& G.	7⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅜

MINING STOCKS

8,500	Am. Com'r...	9½	8½	8¾	— ½
57,800	*†Atlanta	26	18½	18	+ 1
3,400	Bingham M...	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
70,900	*†Booth	29	21	27	+ 2
2,800	Beaver Con...	39	37½	39	— 3
3,040	B. King Dev..	3	3	3	..
44,700	†Boston & M. (a prospect).	78	70	72	— 3
2,900	Buffalo M....	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2,080	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	..
6,850	Bradford M..	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	9¼	7⅝	8	— ⅝
6,300	*Chaveras C..	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
15,800	Caledonia	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4,900	*Cash Copper.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
51,200	†Cashboy	9	7	7	+ ½
4,000	C. de P. Cop.	38½	36⅝	37½	— ⅝
1,700	*Com. Tunnel	8	8	8	..
14,900	Con. Mex. Sm.	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15,500	Crown Res....	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
48,000	Con. Nev.-U..	½	½	½	— ⅛
6,608	*Dupont Cop..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4,700	*Eagle & B.B.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
48,000	Dome Ext....	35	35	35	— ½
300	Ely Witch....	14	12	14	..
40,675	*†Emma Cop.	64	46	50	—16
27,700	*†F. Res. Min.	18	15	15	..
4,500	First N. Cop.	6⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9,100	*†Gran. G. M.	75	74	74	— 4
4,000	†Gold Hill....	14	13	14	..
19,500	†Gold. Con...	86	78	85	+ 8
23,900	*†Gold. Merg.	16	14	14	— ⅛
6,000	†Greenwater..	7	6½	7	+ 1
5,527	Hova Sound..	6	4¾	4¾	..
3,480	Hecla Min....	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
26,400	*†Int. Mines..	25	15	18	— 7
12,000	*Iron Blossom.	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
52,500	Jerome Verdi.	2½	1¾	2	— ⅝
6,960	*†Jim Butler	97	90	93	— 3
18,800	Jumbo Ext..	82	76	80	+ 4
700	Kerr Lako...	4¾	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
17,900	*Kewanaa ..	15	13½	13½	..
15,800	Kgma Cop...	18⅜	16⅞	17⅜	..
500	La Rose....	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,000	Majestic Cop.	2	2	2	..
57,100	*†Marsh Min.	30	24	24½	— 4½
12,000	†McK.-Dar....	47	44	47	+ 2
8,500	McIntyre	94	91	94	+ 1
1,850	Mines of Am.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
200	Mont. Cons....	¾	¾	¾	..
5,190	*Moh've Tung.	6	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
90,000	*†Mother Lode	39	32	33½	— 2
2,700	N. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	..
200	N. Ut. Bing..	5⅞	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4,670	Nipissing	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
3,500	North Star....	19	18½	19¼	+ 2
15,700	*†Oatman Ar.	40	37	39	+ 2
11,200	†Oatman Gold Key, (a pr.)	25	24	25	..
13,900	†Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	37	30	31	— 5
5,800	†Oatman Lee (a prospect).	68	63	65	— 1
16,200	†Oat. Nellie (a prospect).	31	29	31	+ 1
80,000	*Oat. S't'h'n.	50	45	47	— 3
17,200	*Ore	5	4½	5	+ ½
4,300	Peabody Con. Copper	3¼	3	3	..
11,700	†Pet'son Lake	29	26	28	3+ ½
11,165	*Ray Hercules	4¾	4½	4¾	..
20,400	*Rex Consol.	22	18	19	..
30,500	Rochester	70	62	64	— 6
1,500	*Round Mt....	73	69	69	— 4
5,800	Ruby Silver...	60	55	55	..
3,600	Sarr Tcy.....	18	17	17½	— ⅛
22,100	†S. Gravel G.	1¼	⅞	1	..
1,500	*Sev. Coal..	38	36	36	..
19,800	*†Silver Pick..	10	8	9¼	+ ¼
300	South Utah....	¾	¾	¾	..
4,200	Stand. S.-L...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8,300	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	..
37,100	*Tuscarora	80	69	70	— 4
3,700	Superstition..	32	31	32	+ 1
12,000	Temiskaming..	58	56	59	+ 3
3,000	*Tintic	1⅝	1	1	— ½
1,470	*Tonopah Bel..	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ½
19,500	Tonopah Ext..	6¼	5⅝	6	— ⅛
2,000	Tonopah Mid..	23½	22	22½	— 1½
1,725	Tonopah Min..	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
19,000	Tonopah Miz..	34	25	35	..
200	Tularosa	¼	¼	¼	..
60,100	Tonopah S.R. E.	45	34	42¾	..
87,850	Tri-Bullion ..	1	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7,230	United East..	4½	3¾	3¾	— ¼
9,000	†U. S. Cont..	16	13	13	— 2½
200	Utah Apex....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
55,425	*U. Verde Ex..	27⅝	23½	25¼	+ ¼
8,250	†W. End Con..	82	77	79	+ 1
100	White K. pf..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
17,940	*White Oaks..	18½	8	18¼	+ 4¼
1,200	*Yuscaran C..	1⅝	1½	1½	..

BONDS

$29,000	Cerro de P. 6s.	117	117	117	— 2
109,000	Ches. & O. 5s.	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	..
8,000	Ches. & O.rts.	¾	¾	¾	..
116,000	C.,M.&St.P.4s.	95¼	95	95	..
120,000	*C. Un. St.4½s.	100	100	100	..
24,000	Con. Arts.....	39	35	36	— 4
85,000	L. V. 4½s, w.i.	101½	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
365,000	*Midvale Steel, cv. 5s, w. i.	98¾	97¼	97¾	— ⅝
150,000	N. Y. City new 4½s, 1966...	103

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, P. O. Bldg.
Motions:
Brooklyn Co<Neille T. Cons Co<Diamond. Beard<Moran. P & R Co<Sherman. Re Gibson.
General calendar:
Toch<Zibell Paint Co. Robinson<Roe. Safford<US.
Johnson<Lambert. Tri-Bullion S & D Co<Jacobson. Re Kehoe. Re Interocean Transp. N Y C & H R RR<SS Sattila. Palmer<Joseph. Re Pierson (4.)

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Equity calendar:
Irving-Pitt Mfg Co< Trussell. G Ricordi & Co, Inc.< Triangle Film Corp.
Susq Coal Co<A H Dollard Coal Sales.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const. Clrone<Degnon Con Co. Fisherauer<Philadelphia & Reading RR. Perrin<Blake. Kendall<So Pacific. Castello<D, L & W R. Simmons Mfg Co<Vulcan Metals. Vulcan Metals Co< Simmons Mfg. Kelly-Springfield M T Co<Partridge.
Middletown & Unionville RR<NYS & W RR.
US<022 Bushels of Oysters.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M.
Equity calendar.
Holloway<Auto G & C Sales.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Abraham L. Libman.
Albert De Caneo.
Bertram Ball.
Earl V. Eklund.
Samuel Jacobs.
Leo Safian.
Sachs & Newmarket.
Sol Milkman.
Samuel Mandel.
Bernard Dorf.
Daniel E. Rose.
Spitalnik & Bushel.
Abram Custen.
Max Weinick.
Trojan & Schaerpner.
Jos. Landes.
Julius Stark.
I. & L. Schwartz.
Moses & Litt.
Hy E. Stelnhilber.
Mann Ribbon Co.
Samuel G. Isaacs.
Under objections:
Geo. M. Garson.
John B. Schlesinger.
Mayer Augustreich.
Katz & Mondle.
Schogel & Klorman.
M. H. Finkelstein.
Adjourned cases:
Joseph Gartner.
Jacob P. Adler.
Gabriel Breuer.
Stephen Stoyan.
Motions:
Wianer Dair Supply
Isidor Rossberg.
Meyer Bleistein.
M. & N. Wrode.
Wallach Bros (2).
I. & J. Gunz.
Prudential Candy Co.
Chas. Blank.
Black & Levine.
C. W. Harris & Co.
All Star Feature Corp
Tucker & Vinton.
H. H. Mermelstein.
John J. O'Hare.
Robt. Rosenfeld.
Max Kobre.
Francesso Monti.
John G. Harris.
Hy E. Stelnhilber.
Mann Ribbon Co.
Samuel G. Isaacs.
Under objections:
Geo. M. Garson.
John B. Schlesinger.
Mayer Augustreich.
Katz & Mondle.
Schogel & Klorman.
M. H. Finkelstein.
Adjourned cases:
Joseph Gartner.
Jacob P. Adler.
Gabriel Breuer.
Stephan Stoyan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar, at 10 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—U. S. Haryte, At 10:30 A. M.:
U. S. Wunsch.
U. S. Bello.
U. S. Centino.
U. S. Morgan.
U. S. Fetherson.
U. S. Huntley.
U. S. Wilton.
U. S. Ferrarotto.
U. S. Popplano.
U. S. Manno.
U. S. Mitchell.
U. S. Aschenbrand.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 12 noon, Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bogert, et al, < Southern Pacific Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Gilbert < Colby.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re McIntyre, for compensation.
People ex rel. Ulster & Del RR < Pub Serv Comm.
Re CNY—Newport Av.
Re Est of Terry (Tran tax.)
People < Int < Nickel.
Youngman < Ho Est.
Hudson < Glens Falls Ins.
Click < Abendroth & Root Mfg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Asso. Lozier Purchasers < Cavi H. Page Co.
Mormand < Landers.
Re Fishberg. (Posner.)
Re Same. (Devery.)
Re Same. (Broadway & 7th Av Co.)
Re Ritchie. (1,502 Broadway.) (2.)
Howard < Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Re Local Exp.
Seidelman < Beeber.
Chestnut Ridge White Brick Co < Heller.
Re Meeflin. (Levin.)
Re Lands.
Re Kobler.
Friedman < Friedman.
Baird & Sons < Prendergast.
Mutual Life Ins Co < Trus of St. Pat Cath.
Heller < Glick.
Altheim < C. C. Riebe.
Barber < Fargo.
Berry < Huggan.
Re Finkelstein.
Stein < Pechter.
Martin Bitty < Mitchel.
Seaboard Trading Co < Paetzold.
Wackerow < Wackerow.
Nat Bank of Republic of Chic < Gartenlaub.
Wolcianowicz < P. & R. Coal & Iron Co.
Aero Waist < Canard.
Wollman < Picker. (2.)
Gewirtz < Gewirtz.
Rigiono < Refartek. (2.)
Gewirtz < Gewirtz.
Bway Sav Inst < Esseff Rlty Co.
Peixotto < Katz.
Re Hecht. (Palmer.)
Hammargren < Board of Education.
Re Gutfreund.
Rudnick < Gladoney.
Ayers < Badenheimer.
Excelsior Sav Bk < Bldg & Eng Co.
Pearson < Welch.
Dreher < Dreher.
Meyer < Meyer.
Federal Trust Co of St. Louis < Brown.
Froment < Page.
Brownfield < Milkowitz.
People < same.
N. Y. Water Supply Equip Co < Beyer.
Re Sabatiello.
CNY Union Novelty Braid Works.
Merrifield < N. E. S. S.
Theobald < N. Y. N. H. & H RR.
Tax Lien Co < Gourlie.
Rider < Benjamin.
Excelsior Sav Bk < Wiggins.
Gibbs < Hudson & Mann.
West Side Bk < Eckhardt. (2.)
Steiner < CNY.
Dusenbury < McBride.
Dalohes < same.
Re Dressler.
Met Trust Co < Stallo.
Donegan < Alt Rlty Co.
Giullett < Stegirist.
Gouert < Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Moran < Vreeland.
Fidler < Fidler.
U S Trust Co of N Y < Kiddle.
Le Cain < Resta.
Conlon < Marsh.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Grigg < Renault Selling Branch.
Cleveland Holdg < Handel.
Man Leas'g < Bernheim & Schwartz Brew.
Goldman < West Hat.
Olenick < Olenick.
Starke < Beckwith Spe Agency.
Kramer < Krane.
Donnelly < O'Brien. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cohn < Nassau El RR.
Ackron < James Humes.
Dressler < Fishman.
Carr < Cohn.
Anderson < N Y Rys.
Funk < Falconer Cont.
Karbiner < Barge.
Same < Rehling.
McGlynn < same.
Guenther < Ridgway Co
Creighton < Star Co.
Same < Com'l Advertis. Assn.
Hirsch < Werdinger.
CNY < Belling.
Bobyock < NYC & H R RR.
Barett < CNY & Queens Co Ry.
Antiny < Beaver.
O'Brien < Hencken & Willenbrock.
Wasserman < Clarke St.
Maloney < Levy & Gilliland.
Nilsen < Klipatrick.
Baker < Volzing.
Keegan < Stand M Ord.
Pringle < Nowalk.
Murphy < N Y Rys.
G Rizzo < Boardman.
N. Rizzo < same.
Moller < Taylor.
Kooroffsky < Connelly.
Sinclair < N Y Herald.
Levy < Braxmar.
Gowlan < McNulty Bros
Feldman < N Y Rys.
Marquez < same.
Buchler < 3d Av Ry. Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Sinskeimer < Underpinning & Fleo T. Catanzaro < NY Rys J. Catanzaro < same.
Tucker < Taylor (2.)
Estasi < Erie RR.
O'Shea < Int R T.
L. Russnak < Feinberg.
D. Russnak < same.
Duchamp < Cons Gas.
Guarino < Reidy Elev.
Ronsheim < Knick Ice.
Marks < Stolis.
Mendelowitz < Nassau Elec RR.
Robertson < Int R T.
O'Connor < same.
Golden < Bradley Cont.
Walsh < same.
Renald < N Y Rys.
Pelley < B H R R.
Yoskowitz < Besander.
Fisher < Kessler.
Brison < Flinn.
Burke < Pac Realty.
Hutchinson < Pac Rlty.
Pettiford < Cohen.
Moretti < Purdy.
Cohen < Feis.
Crowe < Mason-Seam. Transp.
Barclay < Same.
Weinstein < C & Sub Homes.
Croujn < Agnew.
Richmond < Rickards.
Pecarino < Straus.
Buhoyo < Flizsimons.
Moss < Schultze.
Bialkin < Lipsman.
Sherofelix < Wolfers.
Nelson < NY, NH & H RR (2.) Clear.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—B Frey < Barton.
Inq—D Frey < same.
Inq—I Frey < same.
Inq—D Frey < same.
Sournuel < Granite Co.
Texon < Hoffman < Shelburne.
Crosby < Giraux.
McCarthy < Nelson.
Garcone < Thorne & Buckley Holding.
Scherer < Gossett.
Duchina < Un Dressed Beef Co.
Martinson < McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Zoplin < Werner.
Zebari < Steeplechase Park.
Minners < Bradley.
Hirschfield < Tel Taxic.
Morse < Creighton.
Strnuh < Park Pl Res.
Schmidt < Vincent.
Schaefer < Bishop-B-V Co.
Arenberg < D & M RR.
Meyers < Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro < NY Cent RR.
Merlino < Sonntag.
Ryan < NY Rys.
Harris, Jr < Colgate & Co. (2.)
Im Co of State of Pa < E Jer RR & Term. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest—Moruzzi < Gianeti.
Handelman < Aufses (2)
Payne < Int R T.
Gleish < Grelnes.
Calabrese < T. A. Gillespie Jay.
Baumgarten < Am Sug Ref Co.
Lisenn < John J. Creem.
Costello < Figge Hutzwiker Co.
Nelson < Canavan.
Weitsman < B. Altman.
McMannon < Clover Farms Co.
Dugoff < Cohen.
Schaefer < Bishop-B-V Co.
Arenberg < D & M RR.
Meyers < Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro < NY Cent RR.
Merlino < Sonntag.
Ryan < NY Rys.
Harris, Jr < Colgate & Co. (2.)
Im Co of State of Pa < E Jer RR & Term. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sheuprit < Nein Cop Co.
Carroll < Otis Elev Co.
Gassman < Bernstein, Kupferschmidt < Wilken.
Peltor < Podlock.
Perine < Silvester.
O Malley < CNY.
Harris < Harris.
Kantrowitz < Silberzman.
Kaufman < 5th Av Coach Co.
Lascalzo < Pallsada R & A Co.
Flynn < NYC RR.
Gernler < same.
Reed < Lipper.
Klinger < Dr Altman.
Levine < Greenberg.
Reisa < The Jeffreys.
Reynolds < Roth.
Schaefer < Bishop-B-V Co.
Arenberg < D & M RR.
Meyers < Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro < NY Cent RR.
Merlino < Sonntag.
Ryan < NY Rys.
Harris, Jr < Colgate & Co. (2.)
Im Co of State of Pa < E Jer RR & Term. Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lifshitz < Herskowitz.
Blick < Block.
Alkoff < Sochacht.
S. Alkoff < same.
Zundon < NY Rys.
Wertheimer < same.
Rapp < New Taxicab & Auto Co.
Rose < Show Corp.
Durossa < CNY.
Marcus < Miller.
Olawang < Turk.
Geyer < NY Cons RR.
Vitale < NY Rys.
Lick < 1st Vienna Bak.
Lande < Kates.
Smith < Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co.
Benkovitz < Stoller & C.
Fertig < Sturgis.
Haber < Lincoln Dye.
Kirby < Ames Transfer.
Gross < NY Rys.
Galanes < 81 L H & P
Casey < Halff.
Merle < London.
Same < same.
Rothschild < Hollender.
Rothschild < Block Contr.
Feis < O'Day.
Marciano < Kennedy Const.
Negrotsky < Russian Socialist Pub Soc.
Papa < Standard Arch.
Isolde < Uni Garage.
Bultman < Deal Holdg.
Mahen < Smith.
Horn < Blyn Q Co & Sub RR.
Chertow < Shipley Const & Supply. Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—B Frey < Barton.
Inq—D Frey < same.
Inq—I Frey < same.
Inq—D Frey < same.
Sournuel < Granite Co.
Texon < Hoffman < Shelburne.
Crosby < Giraux.
McCarthy < Nelson.
Garcone < Thorne & Buckley Holding.
Scherer < Gossett.
Duchina < Un Dressed Beef Co.
Martinson < McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Zoplin < Werner.
Zebari < Steeplechase Park.
Minners < Bradley.
Hirschfield < Tel Taxic.
Morse < Creighton.
Strnuh < Park Pl Res.
Schmidt < Vincent.
Schaefer < Bishop-B-V Co.
Arenberg < D & M RR.
Meyers < Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro < NY Cent RR.
Merlino < Sonntag.
Ryan < NY Rys.
Harris, Jr < Colgate & Co. (2.)
Im Co of State of Pa < E Jer RR & Term. Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Dondelinger & R RR.
Daft < Met Opera Co.
Israel < Rickelhaupt.
Levine < Schwartz.
Popkin < Nass El RR (2)
Feeney < H & M RR.
Kelly < Conway.
Jacobson < Nass El RR.
Frankel < Kuperschmidt
Gladstone < Friedler.
Brown < Seenberg.
Fishman < Gruberg.
Bertolino < L V Coal.
Gazzola < O Brien.
Selbert < Storms.
MacPherson < Taylor.
Koenig < Carvel Co (2.)
Dangler < Egar Imp Co.
Riccio < Wagner.
Simonowitz < Meier.
Dougherty < Mail & Ex.
Bergen < Int R T.
Schoffmeyer < Mullrooney.
Reubel < Keeler.
Morsh < Fulton Av Rty Co.
Stein < Uranium SS Co
Cynoman < Lipsky.
Goldstein < Rosalsky.
Oppenheim < Met St Ry
Dayton < Int R T. Clear.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ricabona < H. L. Herbert & Co.
Hudson < NY Rys.
Paulson < Yonkers RR.
Rice < Horton.
Sharet < CNY.
Tobin < Am Letter Co.
Lord Elec Co < Barber Asphalt Co.
Saxor < B. H RR.
Reilly < U S R & Imp.
Varley < Rohenstein.
Senior < Star Co.
I Prush < Lincoln Hosp.
C Prush < same.
Toolen < Hooker.
Nicholas < Stewart.
Eoseman < Nel ner.
Desmond < Rice.
Rosenthal < Horton Ice Cream Co.
Quinlan < Lyons.
Label < O Daniels Co.
Bowdeay < NY Rys.
Reisler < Show Corp.
Hellerman < N Y Rys.
Bauman < Doddato.
Marcione < Horatio Rty
Rohin < Prauenthal.
Moore < Bloch.
O'Hara < Saydak.
Clarkin < 42 St. &c. Ry
Fields < Taub.
Silverman < B. Q. Co. &c. RR.
Schelsterman < Born.
Medic < NY Rys.
L Bolmet < Buttenweiser.
M Bolmet < same.
L Ipsalit < Anderson Elec Car Co.
T Reall < same.
Conroy < Smith.
Hanley < Wallace.
Cook < NY Rys.
Clark < CNY.
Garber < Sofried Con Co
Feigenbaum < Seidman.
Conover < I R T.
Reayer < Sliter.
Kirdahy < Jacobs.
Germino < Thurnauer.
Kefner < NY Rys.
Moss < N Y Poly Med School & Hosp.
Tunka < Penn Coal & Coke Co.
Gross < Man Eve. E & Throat Hosp. Clear.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Duncan < Internatl Comm Y-M C A.
Fay < Brockway Co.
Harris < Tribune Assn.
Izan < Gil Av RR.
Jacobs < Gerstenzang.
Weaverson < Frame.
De Kleinwaechter < Penn RR.
Bucnia < Blumenthal.
Felcia Rubin < N Y Rys.
Salomonsky < Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Olivo < Sass.
Frank Rubin < N Y Rys.
J Schuser & Co, Inc < Blair.
Johnson < Forsch.
Bernstein < Meyer.
Schevoyitz < CNY.
Thomas < Hagner.
Cunningham < Schench.
Schriber < Breakstone.
Brumnoll < Erie RR.
Lillie < H. Stowe Const Co.
R Kusher < Perlstein.
S Kusher < same.
J Bannen < Murtha & Schmohl Co.
W Bannen < same.
McKenna < Int R T.
O'Brien < same.
Markofsky < Agress.
M Jackson < N Y Rys.
C Jackson < same.
Paxton < 42d St. &c. Ry
Augustine < Gubin
Goodwin < Metcalfe.
Rosenblum < E & M Schaeffer Brewing.
Gugat < Low.
Spitzner < same.
Von Keinbusch < same.
Clarendon < N Y City Interborough Ry.
Nassel < Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Mehlman < Cummings.
Dempsey < Lamport.
W Gordon < Carew.
M Gordon < same.
Fischer < Cushman Bread Co. Clear.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Halperin < N Y Cons RR.
R B Shimer & Co < Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesoa < MacKinstry.
Allen < Lincrusta Wks "Palas."
McManus < Crandell.
Jakobovics < Vas.
Grau < Chandler.
US Wood Preserv Co < CNY.
Well < Globe Ind Co.
Heilbronner < Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Goldberger < Maas.
McDoal < Gray.
Webb < Boyle.
Greenbaum < Hand (2.)
Dorling < Moscowitz.
Strum < CNY Rys.
Fitzpatrick < Goldstein.
Miller < Krauss.
Bannon < Riviera Rty.
Lieb < Bean < Goldberg.
Bruns. - Balke - Coll < Baum.
TA. Clarke < Blanchard.
Royal Ind < Schacher.
Coghlan < Proctor 58th St Theatre.
Reeve < Fidelity & Dep.
Castiglione < Austro-Am SS.
Atlantic Asslades < C H & E S Goldberg.
Rapetti < Peugeot Auto Import.
McGuire < Thomas.
Cohen < Whitney.
Gamora < NY Rys.
Gorman < Int R T.
Kennedy < Hill.
Malnez < Vila.
Mingo < Levy (2.)
Weiss < Witkin.
Assy < Corp of Trinity Church.
Jones < Rodgers & H.
Johnson < McDermott.
Sommermeyer < Un Ry.
Williams < Stand Arch.
Alkatis < C RR of NJ.
Hochreich < Donegan & Swift, Inc.
Yanulionis < I R T.
Steinman < Koehn.
Keiser < NY Teleph Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 621.
Miller < Schwartzler.
Joyce < CNY.
Rechnitz < Golding.
Dempwolf < Emp Trust.
Williams < East River Mill & Lumber Co.
Kanjo < Cent Un Gas.
Glinick < Mundo.
Ballerini < Mungo Con.
Burns < Union Ry.
O'Keefe < NY Rys.
Kegal < Phillips.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Sime Horowitz.
Catherine E Davis.
Christian Dilg.
James Gillie.
Philippina Kohlhaas.
Henrietta Robinson.
Anna M Rice.
Motions:
Louis T Runelman.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will: Jennie Kleinert.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Brandt < Schumacher (3.)
Durso < Wolf.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Boyle < Hayes.
Thompson < Radich.
Re Del Genovese.
Badenhausen < Neenan.
March < Wilkesbarre Coal Co.
Union Bk < Fleitman.
Galvin < Federal Sugar.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Planten < CNY.
Beardsley < Feitman.
Weil < Band.
Temple < Bergman.
Williams < Luck.
Baumann & Co < Baumann.
Gonsky < Gonsky.
Metr Dredging Co < Norton.
Scott < Smith.
Menne < Dubrotzki.
Venn < Kirstein.
Macauley < Macauley.
Margolin < Collective Holdg Co.
McKean < Cederquist.
Re Richards-Union Bk
Pines < Hesslip.
Murphy < Park.
Barker < Scudder.
Re Turner.
Conkling < Forbes.
Roeder < O'Loughlin.
Hamburg Am Tel Co
People < Bendel.
Schlemeier < Van Winkle.
Stiefel < Donohue.
Block < Block.
Turchin < Mahieson Lead Co.
Gallo < Foerster.
Re Cohon.
Richard < Terry.
Re E 35th St, (Caballero.)
Peterson < Caughey.
Corp of Ref Dutch Church < Oberle.
Mfrs-Citizens Tr Co < Read.
Re Bashkewitz.
(Young.)
Same (Standard Lime)
Same, (Brooks.)
Same, (Belch.)
Krampe < Krampe.
Eisasser < Berg. (2.)
Kent < Fraser.
Riley < Isaacs.
Ruisi < Ruisi.
Schoenherr < Mann.
Lee < St John
Osborn < Cardeza.
Riley < N G C & S RR.
Bernstein < C I & B RR
Batchelor < So Bklyn Ry Co.
Van Loan < N Y Cons RR Co.
Wichman < same.
Malamant < same.
Swan < E RR Co.
King < same.
Ditchick < same.
Finn < B H RR Co.
Platt < Lamb.
Same < same.
Trotzky < same.
Stattman < Sklar.
Schroeder < Anderson.
Wallerich < Springfield L I Cem Socy.
Re Cassel Av. (Wasserberger et al.)
Re Juniper Av. (Wackenhut.)
Re Woronov.
Conkling < Forbes.
McGuire < CNY.
Nelson < B H RR. (2.)
Sandkvist < Bloomberg.
Dorchester Bldg Co < McLaughlin.
Golden < Balzar.
Palmchild < Liefeld.
Barnard < Embes Const Pratt < same.
Lowenstein < Rodewald.
Re Hageman Av (Butler-M Rlty Co.)
Rhodes < Sager.
Severin < Hughes.
Osborn < Cardeza.
Woodson < Mitchell.
Martella < Juditsky.
Rabinowitz < McMorrow
Holzman < Levinson (2)
O'Keefe < Drake.
Pines < Hoye.
Youch < Morrow.
Donlon < Lakeview Acreage Estate.
Pfeiffer < Welch et al.
Brady < Ruppert.
Lucido < Liebmann's Sons Co.
Schaefer < C I & B RR.
Seligman < Beaver Eng & Cont Co.
Fishman < C B H RR.
Pfeiffer < Welch et al.
Brady < Ruppert.
Lucido < Liebmann's Sons Co.
Schaefer < C I & B RR.
Seligman < Beaver Eng & Cont Co.
Fishman < C B H RR.
Pfeiffer < Welch et al.
Brady < Ruppert.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Piedler < CNY et al.
Perrella < Pelletier.
Mirabelli < CNY.
Hillard < Boesen.
Mandel < Heck.
Williams < Smyth-Donegan Co et al.
McDougall < Brodsky.
Suglia < Schuyrien.
Ruhlin < Ruhlin.
Pearsall < CNY < 2d Av RR.
Casey < B H RR.
Robinson < Bellows.
Rahilly < CNY.
Terrante < Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Esposito < Inter R T.
Mech Bk < CNY et al.
Page < CNY.
Rty Associates < CNY et al.
Langton < CNY.
Michel < Walton Toy.
Cox < Cody, et al.
Warne < H RR et al.
De Matteo < Norton & Gorman.
Smith < CNY.
Levin < Nassau RR.
Carroll < same.
Pellegrino < Ward Bk.
Wilks < CNY.
Klingsy < Postal Transf Service.
Fentano < Bulkley.
Grieco < Carrizzo.
Delano < Carlisle Tea.
Mulholland < B H RR et al.
Morano < So Blyn Ry.
Rega < Klimscak.
Behrens < CNY et al.
Goodstein < Boyden.
Marley < B H RR.
Tennano < Nassau RR.
Ehalt < B H RR.
Green < Atran.
Farzetta < Gelb.
Prince < Coney I & B RR.
Goldman < Nassau RR.
Vasta < B H RR.
Berlin Mach Wks < Levin, Kronberg.
Dalgow < B H RR et al.
Kliengog < B H R R, et al.
Bennett < Aste.
Johnson < Nassau RR.
Schenker < CNY Cons RR Co.
Ackar < Nat. Casket Co.
McNulty < Van Riper.
Tomeszuski < B H R R.
Giovinco < McIntosh.
Arright < B H R R.
Tuckley < Clancey.
Feldman et al < Lubitz.
Drumeweiss < B H R R.
Tocker < B'klyn Un Gas
Lengran < B H R R.
Romano < same.
Meier < Carpenter, Box-Ivy & Herrick.
Rider < Matthews.
Norke < White.
Schwartz < Levin.
Walsh < Sutton.
Pennstrom < Ball et al.
Poslac < B H RR.
Alberti < same.
Levitt < Burroughs Bldg Mat Co.
Hendrickson < Leggett.
Uhlein < Kossman.
Kleisroth & Murphy < Kennelly.
Gotthelf < Kahn.
Murphy < B H RR.
Lucido < Liebmann's Sons Co.
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Cox < Cody, et al.
Warne < H RR et al.
De Matteo < Norton & Gorman.
Smith < CNY.
Levin < Nassau RR.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4,623. On call, 4,906.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Nason Rty Co < Weber.
Elmo < Gottlieb.
Anderson < A E Norton
J D McCarthy < Slre.
Stafford < Tucker (2.)
Ij Surety Co < Dalberg.
Harding Co < Dalberg.
US Title Guar < Levy.
Newman < Dalberg.
Smith < Beebe.
Berger < Weber.
Walker < Miller.
Terry < Gotham Film
Mitchell < Birchoff.
Mapes < Lipbert.
Lorraine < Co.
Souken < Turner.
Strahl & Pitsch < Hoyt.
Wolfert < Caledonian Ins Co of Scotland.
Same < Nat Fire Ins.
Same < Teutonia Ins.
Same < Virginia Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Same < Liverpool & London Globe Ins.
Same < Citizens Fire Ins. Co.
Same < Equitable Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Greene < Miner.
Pietrekowitz < Shidlowsky.
Lindenbaum < Cohn.
Leshkowitz < Weingarten (2.)
Keller < Cuba.
Novic < Strauss.
Griffin < Miller.
Silverman < Leybuck.
Lind < Roth.
Goldberger < Maas.
McDoal < Gray.
Webb < Boyle.
Greenbaum < Hand (2.)
Dorling < Moscowitz.
Strum < CNY Rys.
Fitzpatrick < Goldstein.
Miller < Krauss.
Bannon < Riviera Rty.
Lieb < Bean < Goldberg.
Bruns. - Balke - Coll < Baum.
TA. Clarke < Blanchard.
Royal Ind < Schacher.
Coghlan < Proctor 58th St Theatre.
Reeve < Fidelity & Dep.
Castiglione < Austro-Am SS.
Atlantic Asslades < C H & E S Goldberg.
Rapetti < Peugeot Auto Import.
McGuire < Thomas.
Cohen < Whitney.
Gamora < NY Rys.
Gorman < Int R T.
Kennedy < Hill.
Malnez < Vila.
Mingo < Levy (2.)
Schaefer < Bishop-B-V Co.
Arenberg < D & M RR.
Meyers < Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro < NY Cent RR.
Merlino < Sonntag.
Ryan < NY Rys.
Harris, Jr < Colgate & Co. (2.)
Im Co of State of Pa < E Jer RR & Term. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR. Cases will be sent to Trial Term.
Katz < Oakland Pl Bldg
Kaempfer < Llb Rub Specialty Co.
Adman < Sternguld.
Victor < Kingsley. (2.)
Schaefer < Bishop-B-V Co.
Arenberg < D & M RR.
Meyers < Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro < NY Cent RR.
Merlino < Sonntag.
Ryan < NY Rys.
Harris, Jr < Colgate & Co. (2.)
Im Co of State of Pa < E Jer RR & Term. Case on.

PART I., Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Johnson < Whelan.
Reynolds < Fleischman Mfg Co.
Gorgon < N Y C & H R R Co.
Smolik < Phlia & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Parsick < same.
Pfoh < West Elec RR.
Lovalle < Matturano.
Miller < Schwartzler.
Joyce < CNY.
Rechnitz < Golding.
Dempwolf < Emp Trust.
Williams < East River Mill & Lumber Co.
Kanjo < Cent Un Gas.
Glinick < Mundo.
Ballerini < Mungo Con.
Burns < Union Ry.
O'Keefe < NY Rys.
Kegal < Phillips.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—20th St. Garage Co < Moore. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hayes < Pasquini.
Moore & Munger Co < A Elliott Banney Co.
Wechsler < Ticknor Bros.
O'Farrell < Southern Pacific Co.
Mines Management Co < C P M B Close.
Reid < Shlebler.
McKenna < Doherty.
J Lake Sons, Inc < Cohen.
Illinois Surety < Heinze.
Mann < Abram Coxe Stone Co.
Universal Textile Co, Inc < Concordia F L.
Same < Stand F I Co.
Same < Scottish Union & Nat Ins Co.
Same < Aetna Ins Co.
Same < People's N F I.
Same < Northern A Co.
Same < Caledonian I Co
Same < Massachusetts Fire & Mar I Co.
Same < Ins Co of N A.
Same < Home Ins Co.
Same < German All F Co
Same < Insurance Co of North America.
Same < Commonwealth Ins Co of N Y.
Maxson < CNY.
CNY < N Y Disposal Co
Langsley Slavin Co < Chas Meads Co.
Steinfeld < Arlington Ref Co.
Ruffer < Waterbury Co.
Cent Tr & Sav < same.
U S Fid & Guar Co < Harrison.
Gallin < Allemania Fire Ins Co.
O'Brien < Withington.
Irwin < Warren.
Doyle < Fitzgerald.
Mfg Appraisal Co < Hockwell.
Myers < Siebert.
Whiting < Penn F I Co.
Gannon < Brunker.
Continental Asphalt Paving Co < CNY, (3.)
Aoken < Brown.
Seaver < Southern Sur.
McDonald < Moore.
Stanton < Colt.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Thompson < Fed Huber.
Harris < Lawrence.
NY Assets' Realization Co < Thompson.
Branower & Sons, Inc < Waldes.
Saks & Co < N Y Edison Co.
Dollan < Littlefield.
Jaffey < Turetzky.
A. Frank & Co < Morris P Ess.
Falce < Levy.
Kost < Lehmann.
Rosenblatt < Harris.
Silverman < Analomink Paper.
Adv Print < Motion Pic Centre.
British Alum < Treffs.
Hopkins < Gen Cont & Eng.
Rosen < Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros < Mandel.
Murray < Dillingham.
Lederer < Bender.
Richmond Ass Coll < Sternberger.
Rodgers < CNY.
Hoffhauer < Bachner.
Levin < J Everards Br.
Stahl < Klein.
Reeder < Smith.
Arnold < Clark.
Arblo < Well Feather.
Boyd < CA Klipstein.
Disbrow < Walker.
Welch < Valentine.
Katz Bros Lim < Pope Metals, Inc.
Young < Same.
Rekewiah < Same.
Gillen < Brown.
Watson < Ross.
Stusheimer < Rudell.
Stockum < Lambert H Engine.
C F Harms < Leonhard Michel Brewing.
Cit Nat Bank of Oneonta < Stallo. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Halperin < N Y Cons RR.
R B Shimer & Co < Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesoa < MacKinstry.
Allen < Lincrusta Wks "Palas."
McManus < Crandell.
Jakobovics < Vas.
Grau < Chandler.
US Wood Preserv Co < CNY.
Well < Globe Ind Co.
Heilbronner < Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Central Brew Co < Campbell.
O'Toole < Hammer.
Garlock < Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt < Harrisburg Pipe, &c. Co.
Young < Tomlinson.
G A Veeck, Inc < Berger.
Kuchler < Roeder.
Cooper < Wolf.
Zumbach < Hanan.
CNY < Bradley Cont Co
Long < Fischer Art Co. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Ellen Donnelly.
Wills for probate:
Mary J Norwood.
Mary Mahoney.
Thomas C Dagnia.
Charles Minezesheimer
Mary Gleason.
Joseph Z Hull.
Betsey Ley.
Leonora Goltter.
Chas H Richardson, Jr
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will:
Clara Mills Wray.
Estates of:
Rose Kaiser.
Max Reichwitzer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Nason Rty Co < Weber.
Elmo < Gottlieb.
Anderson < A E Norton
J D McCarthy < Slre.
Stafford < Tucker (2.)
Ij Surety Co < Dalberg.
Harding Co < Dalberg.
US Title Guar < Levy.
Newman < Dalberg.
Smith < Beebe.
Berger < Weber.
Walker < Miller.
Terry < Gotham Film
Mitchell < Birchoff.
Mapes < Lipbert.
Lorraine < Co.
Souken < Turner.
Strahl & Pitsch < Hoyt.
Wolfert < Caledonian Ins Co of Scotland.
Same < Nat Fire Ins.
Same < Teutonia Ins.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The storm that was over the Middle Plains States Saturday night is moving northeastward, and Sunday night its centre was over the Upper Lake Region. Temperature readings are generally above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country. The indications are that the weather will be unsettled with probably showers Monday and fair Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States and the region of the Great Lakes. Fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. The temperature will rise Monday in the New England States and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Nantucket, Mass.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North and Middle Atlantic, strong south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate east to south; East and West Gulf, light variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Showers and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday fair and cooler.

Eastern New York—Local rains Monday; warmer on the coast. Tuesday fair and cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware—Probably showers Monday. Tuesday fair and cooler.

New Jersey—Probably showers and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	45	47	4 P. M.	64	55
6 A. M.	39	44	6 P. M.	56	51
9 A. M.	51	54	8 P. M.	55	49
12 M.	61	57	11 P. M.	52	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 48 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:00—94 W. 104 St.; George Stokes	Slight
1:06—38 Columbus Av.; Phillip Alteson	Slight
3:25—1,372 Hway; Reimann, Rothman & Dieler	Slight
7:45—1,388 5 Av.; Samuel Levy	Slight
8:55—2,116 1 Av.; N. Zlost	$500
10:20—245 E. 58 St.; Anna Donovan	Slight
11:10—310 Lenox Av.; Park & Tilford	None
11:30—32 Orchard St.; Elias Fershleiser	Slight
11:40—645 Lenox Av.; S. Brackler	Slight
11:50—120 Suffolk St.; Abr. Meyeroff	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—Bolton Rd. at 210th St.; Cornelius Kahlen	Not given
12:55—157 W. 63 St.; G. Lozier	Slight
1:00—116 9 Av.; Jessie Kaufman	Slight
1:15—145 Forsyth St.; Jos. Levy	Slight
1:15—814 E. 152 St.; Standard Oiled Clothing Co.	Slight
1:50—2,230 5 Av.; Jacob Goldman	$10
2:20—193 Worth St.; Stewart & Patter	None
3:15—66 E. 107 St.; Jacob Wetrlinsky	Slight
3:15—2,216 5 Av.; John List	$20
3:20—600 Beach Terrace; not given	None
4:40—244 Eldridge St.; Abr. Seretoss	Slight
6:00—394 Broome St.; Arnold Miglaccio	Slight
6:20—Undercliff Av. and Depot Place; not given	Slight
7:05—2208 W. 64 St.; Chas. Dalton	Slight
7:25—176 Forsyth St.; Morris Mendis	Slight
10:55—408 E. 189 St.; Dennis Graders	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably showers Mon., Tues. fair; fresh s. winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., cooler in w.; Tues. fair.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair and cooler Mon., Tues. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and cooler Mon., Tues. fair; strong w. winds.

L. Mich.—Overcast and cooler Mon., Tues. fair; strong w. winds.

U. Mich.—Rain followed by clearing Mon., Tues. fair; strong w. winds.

La., Ark., E. and W. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon., Tues. fair and warmer.

Ill.—Fair Mon., with somewhat cooler in extreme n. w. Tues. probably cloudy, with showers in s.

Mo.—Fair Mon., followed by showers at night or Tues.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler in extreme e. Mon.

Iowa—Fair Mon., probably followed by showers in s. and w. at night or Tues.; warmer Mon. in e. and cent.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
Brand new Packard twin six.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.
1915-1914 Stutz Bearcat.
1915 Stutz Bulldog.
1914 Simplex "50" Runabout.

COME TAKE A RIDE IN MY AIRSHIP. Mitchell 6 of '16, 7-pass., the wonder car, with the patent "rocking chair" springs, extra Lee tire, Seng horn, and 6 master sparks; run 3,400 miles; 6 months' guarantee price $3,800; small payment down, balance like rent; photo and particulars. Colt, Box 315 Times Downtown.

Little home, near Jamaica Bay, house and big ground, grape arbor, lots of fruit trees, vegetable patch, &c.; owner cannot occupy, so will sell for $1,650 on easy terms. J. Baas, Box 108 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 7-room Queen Ann cottage, newly decorated, with nice garden plot; owner will sell cheap to quick buyer, for $200 cash and $18 monthly. Mrs. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 1 flight up.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Physician's office, light front room, running water; on West 125th St.; will rent to reputable physician; no others need apply.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors, fireproof building, 29th St., west of 6th Av.; good light; elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply S 145 Times.

PART OF STORE in excellent location, with show window, for a small business. Apply or address Cresta Blanca Wine Co., 41 East 41st St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Studio 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Office, large, light, exceptionally attractive; will sublet part or desk room. Suite 602, 230 5th Av.

Sublet light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Desk room, with service; mail privilege. Room 401, Evening Post, 20 Vesey.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, by representative of engineering concern, commodious office, daylight, downtown, with part use of competent stenographer. Z 322 Times Annex.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill.—Villa apartments, 8 rooms, bath; 25 windows, all overlooking shady lawn; porches. City life in the country. Yearly rent, $900-$960. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. 'Phone owner, 609 M.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—Sales, rentals.
Anderson Realty Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach, good boating and the best of fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,050 complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 0822 Prospect.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, studio, six rooms, quaint, unusual; no elevator; $75. 122 East 17th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 807 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel,) between Broadway and Riverside.—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $35 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 3964.

109th, 301 West.—7 large, all outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; fully furnished; less than rent for Summer; immediate possession. Apt. 6B. Tel. 1288 Academy.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished
Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

149th, 538 West.—Four-story brownstone American basement, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $960. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

128 West 49th St. Apply J. D. Breen, 47 Cedar St. Phone 5335 John.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., real estate. 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—At your own terms; fine ten-room house in best part of Flatbush, Brooklyn; price $9,000. P 57 Times Annex.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

156th St., 952 East.—Two-family house, 12 rooms, 2 baths. Neach, 797 East 156th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved, with water, gas, electricity, sewer, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; privileges of restricted bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; must have $1,000 cash at once, balance can be arranged; good title. Beech, Box 153 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED COTTAGE, six rooms and bath; all improvements, including trunk sewers; nice plot of lawn and garden; near trolley and elevated; 5c. fare; price $3,800; small payment down, balance like rent; photo and particulars. Colt, Box 315 Times Downtown.

Humpmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, guaranteed same as new, and have full equipment; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase, fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

Brand New Car, 1-3 off.
One-man tops, new, $25; runabout, $10.
Buick '16, Discount. Other late models.
20th Century, 1,694 Broadway, near 53d St.

Best bargains ever offered in used cars; Velie, Studebaker, Hudson; full electric equipment; cash or installments. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Packard 1915, 3-88; Phaeton, Touring Car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

For Sale.—Seven-passenger Winton limousine and touring car, 1914 model. Inquire Herman Brand, 404 East 48th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

S. G. V., Mercer, Lancia, or Flat, 4 or 5 passenger; give condition, equipment and price. Kentfields, Middleburg, Va. Z 287 Times Annex.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

Seven-passenger touring, reasonable, by month. Owner drives. Phone 3580 Columbus. 10ss.

For Hire.—Elegant automobiles; reasonable. 2 2,274 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 502 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor out to-day or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington, Great Neck

Automobile Directions.

From Queensboro Bridge, follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway through Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston and Little Neck, and then follow our signs to Kensington.

Or, turn north from Jericho Turnpike at our big sign in New Hyde Park, continuing straight ahead to the entrance gates, four blocks beyond Great Neck Station.

Over $400,000 has been expended for a sanitary sewer system, water, gas, electric light, park drives and walks, and a ten-acre water front park containing swimming pool, bathhouse, bathing beach, dock for yachts and motor boats, and tennis courts, all for the exclusive use of Kensington home owners.

Kensington is the most thoroughly improved property in the United States, containing 46 ideal country homes, constructed at a cost of more than one million dollars.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Send for our plan for building and financing your home.

One West 34th Street
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HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ALTERATION WORKROOM—Require experienced skirt and gown hands. Apply to Manager of workroom, fifth floor, Central Building.

NURSE GIRL, mind 4-year-old, assist light housework, $14. Mrs. Jones, 601 West 185th St.

NURSE GIRL, mind 4-year-old, assist light housework, $14. Mrs. oJnes, 601 West 185th St.

SALESLADY wanted, with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young lady as competent, rapid stenographer and assistant in office of manufacturing house; must be neat in work and appearance; permanent position; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; apply in own handwriting; state salary expected, experience, and references. Address W. A., 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, to assist with books and general office work; Underwood machine; good penmanship, accuracy, neatness, thoroughness, references essential; salary $12 to $15 per week Address Particular, Box P 888 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, also knowledge of bookkeeping; no others need apply. Edward Kolbert & Co., 26 West 31st.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year; position open now or June. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4838.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, addressers; numerous positions unfilled. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th St.

CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 223 BROADWAY.—Stenographers' exceptional opportunity; $12 up.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 48th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, practical, 11 years' experience; systematizer; open, close books; statements. L 331 Times Downtown.

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COOK.—Situation wanted by North of Ireland cook; first-class city references; last employer can be seen; wages, $40. Call 10-12, 448 West 57th, (Corrigan.) No cards or employment agencies answered.

COMPANION.—As traveling companion; educated young woman, experienced traveler in this country and abroad, wishes to accompany lady during Summer months; refined appearance; amiable; excellent references. R., 54 West 106th St.

COMPANION.—Person of refinement and experience as useful companion to semi-invalid or elderly person; good sewer, and accustomed to reading aloud. L 330 Times Downtown.

INTELLIGENT colored girl; general housework; references; city, country. Dyer, 49 West 132d.

NURSE.—Infants'; thoroughly experienced; hospital training; German-American Protestant; reference; $30-$35; young infants. Maybury, 1,329 3d Av.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS; French, German, Italian, Spanish, Piano; A1 references. T 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fluent correspondent, painstaking, trustworthy; academic education; good mathematician; four years' technical experience; standard operator; $12. L 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; no bookkeeping; experienced; position of confidence; ability and unquestioned character; references. P 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, fast dictation, rapid typist, good speller and grammarian, experienced; $10. Edith Carlson, Stenotype Company, Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' practical experience; take rapid dictation; $16. L 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright ambitious beginner; $7; references. Miss S., 1,946 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) 3 years' experience; reliable; excellent references; $10. L 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; quick, accurate, businesslike; references; $15. F., 160 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; eight years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable. Reliable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 6 years' commercial experience; $15. Suite 314, 30 Church St.

TRIMMER, &c.—Young lady, Gentile, neat address, desires position as trimmer, model or saleslady in millinery shop; speaks German; reference. P 337 Times.

YOUNG LADY, office experience, can make herself generally useful in busy office. Miss M., 100 East 101st St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,416 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced; beginners on hand. John 1745. Speiser Agency, 37 Liberty St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 2,103.—Opportunity, beautiful doctor's office; electric; reasonable. Telephone 1998 Harlem.

111TH ST. & B'WAY, (Renwick Estate). St. Denis Hotel, Facing Grace Church. Revised Rates $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

18TH, 144 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small; electric light; pleasant surroundings; telephone.

128TH, 30 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Pleasant front rooms; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; $8.50, $4.50, $5. Tuxedo Court, Apt. 6.

LEXINGTON AV., 985.—Bachelor spacious quarters; private bath; modern conveniences; physician's residence.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,054, (75th.)—Front room, with alcove; also small rooms; moderate.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot, cold water; refined house.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms; $3-$6; references; telephone.

53D, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; parlor, suitable doctor; board optional; telephone.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; private bath, kitchenette, steam heat; southern exposure; excellent location; reasonable.

61ST, 31 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; running water, electricity; subway, "L"; reasonable. Knox.

63D, 109 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; near Broadway; other rooms; reasonable.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water; near subway; telephone; reasonable; select neighborhood.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Elegant rooms; maid service; refined surroundings; private house; telephone.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; every convenience; reasonable.

70TH ST., 213 WEST.—Large room; only for refined gentleman.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parquet floors; electric light; subway, "L".

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath, all conveniences; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Cozy, homelike rooms, single and double; telephone; absolutely clean; reasonable.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references. 5675 Schuyler.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; private bath; or music studios. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

78TH, WEST.—Private house; newly furnished and decorated rooms, with or without private bath; breakfast optional; references required. J 71 Times.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large room, private bath, southern exposure, reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen; nicely furnished, medium room, electricity, shower bath, $5; reference.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive front room, facing Broadway; elevator; refined surroundings. Apartment 2-E.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive front suite; private family; breakfast optional; references. Wells.

82D, 146 WEST, Anderson Annex.—Large and small rooms; running water; electricity; elevator.

82D, 115 WEST. — Attractively furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

82D, 152 WEST.—Select private house; large room; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; private house.

85TH, 159 WEST. — Attractive front room; private bath; suitable, one, two; phone.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front rooms, conveniences. Inquire operator.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large and medium room; running water, electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, 3-room suite, kitchenette; private house.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, conveniences; American family; excellent neighborhood; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity; other rooms.

93D, 203 WEST.—Large or small; outside room, adjoining bath; private washroom; moderate.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

105TH ST., WEST.—Desirable room, apartment, private family; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 957.

106TH, (2,702 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom; overlooking Broadway; single or en suite. Starrett, Academy 1588.

111TH, 529 WEST, (near Broadway, Apt. 4.)—Attractively furnished large front room.

111TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 109 WEST.—Elegant furnished room, bath; private house; private family; call evenings.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; private house; refined Jewish family; reasonable.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity; steam heat; elevator. McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large and single outside rooms; concessions to permanent. Whytes.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nice outside rooms, all conveniences. Dwyer.

136TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Light rooms, newly furnished, reasonable; gentlemen; subway. Thomas.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room; all conveniences; American family. Ange.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable two; conveniences. Apartment 24. Phone Audubon 1868.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; electricity; telephone; adjoining bath; $3-$6.

158TH.—Beautifully furnished rooms; shower; elevator; every convenience. Apartment 34, 3,800 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE quarters in very exclusive apartments; absolute quiet and privacy assured visitors in the city; first-class; private wire. 8859 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 4,241, (160th.)—Southeast parlor and bedroom; elevator. St. Nicholas 8903, Apt. 56.

CALEDONIA HOTEL, 26th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, $14 weekly, $50 monthly; first-class service; rooms with bath at reasonable rates; same rate two persons in room.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
69th, 1 West, (facing Central Park;) select; every convenience.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Cor. West 127th St.)—Block subway; large, sunny, neatly furnished room; bath; phone; reference; gentleman; $4.50.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
for women,
850 WEST 239th ST.
Just opened; atmosphere of a Colonial home; steam heat, hot and cold water, telephone in every room; rate, $3 to $5; transients accommodated.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 98, (123d.)—Large, sunny room; running water; elevator; electricity; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (157th St. Subway.)—One or two light, airy corner rooms; six windows facing Hudson; private bath; new high-class elevator apartment; strictly refined family; delightful Summer location; gentleman or couple looking for exclusive accommodation; reference. Apt. 3-B. Audubon 8807.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Corner 94th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent very desirable, large room; private bath; also single room; every modern home comfort; board optional. Apt. 4. Tel. 8157 River.

Suite, running water, electricity, telephone; also small rooms; references. Sewell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Desirable room, overlooking Drive; high-class apartment; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St. Subway.

WEST END AV., 344.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; moderate.

16 WEST 46TH ST.
Rooms with bath; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Single light room; excellent board; steam heat; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large rooms; table guests; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Elegant room and board; facing Broadway; modern improvements; elevator. Deutsch.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized room, running water, convenient to bath, with board.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; smaller room; electricity; reasonable. Columbus 8017.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Delightful room; private family; board; gentlemen. Columbus 8884.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Suite; private bath; single rooms; parlor dining; table excellent; reasonable.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; home cooking; moderate rates; references; telephone.

82D, 66 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, also medium, rooms, bath; moderate; private family.

87TH, 852 WEST.—Elegant room, with bath; private house; delightful table; electricity; exclusive.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

West Side.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; exceptional room; home comforts; terms moderate. Hirschberg.

103D, 232 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for people seeking rooms; excellent table; convenient location.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

115TH ST., (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Near 8th Av.; elevator; close to beautiful Morningside Park; select family board; single rooms and suites, $8 up, including first-class meals and accommodations; social surroundings. Tel. 2757 Morningside.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room, scrupulously clean; all conveniences; exceptional table. Morningside 9455.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large room, adjoining bath; high-class boarding house; references exchanged.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; water; good meals; telephone; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 up, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double furnished room; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6833.

WEST END AV., 871.—Single front room, refined Jewish family; home environment.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOM AND BOARD desired by a business woman (Jewish) on the west side, between 90th and 116th Sts.; $10 a week; references exchanged. F. B., 60 West 89th St. Greeley 4728.

Country Board

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; 1 hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

BROWN LODGE, 17 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y.—We appeal to the discriminating man and woman who are looking for a pleasant, quiet home.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitoes; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

41st St., 11 East.—Large front room and bath; southern exposure; breakfast if desired.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Eight all outside rooms, three baths, modern building, Riverside and 102d, sublet June, 1916, to October, 1917, $175 month; brokers protected. William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Eight all outside rooms, three baths, modern building, Riverside and 102d, sublet to October, 1917, $175 month. Phone Schuyler 8920, WILLIAM R. WARE, Broadway and 86th St.

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ANTI-MILITARISTS TO FORM NEW PARTY

Rabbi Wise Mentions Walsh, Spreckels, and Ford as Possible Organizers.

MEETING IN A FEW WEEKS

Will Have a Candidate for President and Will Be "Fundamentally Progressive."

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise returned last night from a campaign waged in the Middle West against preparedness by half a dozen speakers, under the auspices of the Anti-Militarist Committee. The attack against the preparedness programme was begun in Carnegie Hall on April 6. Dr. Wise said that a "third" political party would be in the field in the Presidential election if the Democrats and Republicans persisted in carrying out their announced military policies at the national conventions.

Within a few weeks, preliminary steps would be taken to consider the question of a third party movement, he said, so that conditions may be met as political exigencies may require. Whether this new party would be headed by Henry Ford, Dr. Wise did not profess to know. He said the names of Ford, Frank Walsh and Herbert Bigelow had been mentioned to him, and he had also heard that Rudolph Spreckels, the San Francisco banker and capitalist, had been suggested as one of the probable organizers of such a movement.

"As to who the leaders will be I cannot say," said Dr. Wise. "Not being a politician, I am equally lacking in information as to the political aspects of the movement further than that the idea as it has been expressed to me is to make it possible for those who cannot find it reasonable to support the military policies of either of the two parties to vote against the militaristic doctrine through a third party ticket, regardless of their individual political affiliations otherwise.

"I am speaking for myself only and not for the Anti-militarist Committee. My journey has led me to feel that the time may be at hand for the creation of a new party; a party that shall be unequivocally and unalterably anti-militaristic; a party that shall be fundamentally progressive—I say fundamentally progressive, for I am thinking of that improvised and abandoned, and opportunely abandoned, progressiveness adopted in order to elect a most fascinating gentleman to the Presidency. If a progressive and an anti-military party is to be founded, as I believe it must be, its purpose will not be to give any man a bully time in the White House for the next four years.

"Its aim should be to build a platform that shall express the abhorrence of every American of anti-militaristic tendencies, which today endanger the very life of our democracy.

"Who are to be the candidates? The American people, who believe in the perpetuation of democratic institutions and who loathe the established European militarism, will name them."

Dr. Wise, Amos Pinchot, Dr. A. A. Berle of Tufts College, the Rev. Dr. Herbert Bigelow, and Scott Nearing have been speaking in the West in substantially the same districts in which President Wilson made his preparedness speeches.

"In city after city we found nothing less than an uprising of the people, as far as this can be registered by a great attendance and scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm at the meetings," said Dr. Wise. "All this was done despite the unwillingness of the so-called best citizens in each community to ally themselves in the anti-military cause.

"In a few cities the newspapers were closed to us. The St. Louis newspaper editors frankly told our representatives that they were not interested in the matter. I wish the many newspapers of the country might understand, as it has been given to us to learn, that some of them are under suspicion, that rightly or wrongly it is felt that a few of the American newspapers are in league with those war makers or munition manufacturers, as they are more politely called, who have been responsible in some part for the preparedness hysteria.

"President Wilson's earnest speeches have evidently made a deep impression upon the sympathies of those who heard him, yet it is felt that the President's preparedness program is almost moderate by the side of the General Leonard Wood-Roosevelt-Fletcher-Gardner-Menken program, throwing thus together the big and little generally known in that combination."

FAVOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Experts, in Convention, Will Urge That Phase of Preparedness.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16.—Preparedness through physical education will be the theme of a four-day convention here this week of the American Physical Education Association. The meeting, which will open on Wednesday, will bring together leaders in physical education, among them Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Cambridge, Mass. He and other speakers will emphasize that true preparedness, for war or peace, consists in the first place in physical education, "and not in putting the gun in the hands of the schoolboy."

Major R. Tait McKenzie, Professor of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania, who is on a leave of absence and is directing the physical training of probably a million men in the training camps of England, has sent a paper on "The Value of Physical Preparedness for Military Training." The paper will show that physical training is the great need of practically every recruit and that if men are physically fit the training period can be materially reduced.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Cincinnati, will also speak on "Physical Preparedness of College Students." Other speakers are to be Dr. William A. Ocker, Director of Physical Education, Indianapolis; Lory Prentiss, Physical Director at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey; George W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Columbia University.

The Public School section will offer papers presented by Randall B. Warden, Newark; William A. Stecher, Philadelphia; Dr. E. A. Peterson, Cleveland; L. Norman Zarfos, Chicago, and Dr. E. A. Poos, Cincinnati. The Therapeutic section will be addressed by Dr. E. H. Arnold, New Haven; Clara Gregory Baer, New Orleans, and Dr. Wade MacMillan, Cincinnati.

One meeting of the association will be devoted to physical education for girls and women. The elementary schools will have a demonstration on April 20, and the high schools and Turners and other athletic organizations will have a demonstration on Friday evening.

CITY BREVITIES.

A general alarm was sent out by the police yesterday for Mrs. Mary Lane, 45 years old, a prisoner at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, who made her escape on Saturday afternoon.

The Society of Restauranteurs will hold its annual dinner tonight at Terrace Garden. Five prominent restauranteurs have collaborated in preparing the menu that will be served, and there will be a cabaret performance. The speakers will be James B. ("Diamond Jim") Brady, Martin W. Littleton, Bob Hedges, and Wilton Lackaye.

Seven men who entered the Park Cafe at 123d Street and Park Avenue late last night held up the barkeeper with a revolver and rotted the till of $75.

Charles Addison Smith, 74 years old, a widower, of 712 West 180th Street, who was for eighteen years chief train dispatcher at Toledo for the Lake Shore, Michigan & Southern Railroad and later New York agent for the Hygro Manufacturing Company, committed suicide yesterday during a period of intense suffering from asthma by shooting himself through the head with a revolver at the residence of his son, Charles H. Smith, at 41 Bennett Avenue.

The "flying squadron" of motor cycle policemen, under Policemen Lynch and Mott, served forty summonses on speeders in Harlem between midnight and daybreak yesterday morning. Most of the speeders were taxicab drivers.

HIS EX-MAJOR A COOK HERE.

Former Gallipoli Fighters Reunited in Charity Society's Kitchen.

Zeg Pezsner, a strong man of middle age, arrived in New York some seven months ago, and, being penniless, applied to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of 229 East Broadway for work. The society put him to washing dishes in its kitchen, and his proficiency and willingness was such that, a short time ago, he was promoted to the position of assistant cook.

Joe Brazerman, another Jewish immigrant, arrived on Saturday on the steamship Themistocles from Piraeus, and, being also indigent, went to the society, where he was sheltered. Brazerman was eating his breakfast yesterday morning in the society's dining room, when the door into the kitchen swing ing open, he espied Pezsner in culinary apron and cap.

"Ah, my Major, my Major!" he exclaimed, and, jumping from his seat amid the uncomprehending astonishment of the others at the table, he rushed into the kitchen, where his tumultuous arrival created a second scene of amazement.

"My Major, my Major!" he repeated, and threw himself bodily upon the assistant cook, who, catching one glimpse of his ecstatic assailant, became himself ecstatic, and folded Brazerman effusively in his arms.

"My soldier, my soldier!" cried Pezsner.

After some ten or fifteen minutes of demonstration of delight and affection the two men subsided sufficiently to explain the situation.

They were both expelled from Turkey more than a year ago, they said, and, journeying to Egypt, enlisted in the Fourth Zion Regiment. Pezsner became a Sergeant Major, and Brazerman was a private under him. Following the English flag they fought in Gallipoli, until one day, after a battle, they were separated from their regiment and from each other. Both were reported among the "missing," and given up for dead or captured. Unable to reach their fellows they wandered separately, Pezsner first arriving at a Greek port, from which he sailed to America. Brazerman's wanderings were longer, but he finally reached Piraeus, where he boarded the Themistocles.

BLASTING KILLS CITY TREES.

Expert Says Subway Work Diverts Water Supply from Roots.

Tree growing in many parts of the city has been made impossible by the use of dynamite in the building of sewers, subways, aqueducts and other underground work, according to John Davey, head of the tree nursery school of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Mr. Davey made this assertion in commenting on an announcement by the Park Department that there would be a new attempt to grow trees in the parked spaces on upper Broadway.

"In the country dynamite is often used to loosen the soil and thus to give the roots a chance to spread," he said. "When the subways were built dynamite was used to blast out the rock and in so doing the natural underground water courses were broken. Now the trees which once flourished and found water at varying depths die because the water has been diverted.

"In some parts of Riverside Drive where the river bank was filled in with rock from the subway, and covered over with dirt, trees will not grow to any extent. The roots cannot find water in the rock dump and all they get is from rain or a hose pipe. Where the soil has not been disturbed much, trees are luxuriant, but on the made ground they are stunted and dried up and forlorn. It is even hard to keep the grass growing there. It is like the seed which fell upon the rocky ground, where there was not much depth of earth, and where the only water came from above; as in the parable of the first hot sun withered it, and that is what is the matter with the trees in some parts of New York."

POETS HAVE A SYMPOSIUM.

Nine Read Their Own Verses at St. Mark's-in-the Bouwerie.

By the light of many candles, nine writers of verse and rhyme took part yesterday afternoon in the Vestry room of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, St. Mark's Place and Tenth Street, in the "Second Symposium of Contemporary Poets." As Miles Menander Dawson, who presided at the meeting, explained the proportion of men poets to women poets was two to seven.

The list of "Participants"—to quote the program—included the names of Miss Angela Morgan, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Mrs. May Riley Smith, Miss Josephine Amelia Burr, Miss Theresa Helburn, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Clinton Scollard, and George Jay Smith.

The readings consisted of at least two poems per poet, with the exception of Miss Helburn, who, besides the "longest poem she ever wrote," entitled "The Aviator," read two others very much shorter. Jessie B. Rittenhouse, "than whom no person has done more for other poets," according to Mr. Dawson, read two of her own poems, which she characterised as "Registers of Moods," one of which was entitled "Debts," which in subject matter belied the expectations of her hearers.

A dramatic note was unexpectedly brought into the readings by the appearance of a woman in white, rather younger than Wilkie Collins's, who had come from a classic dance at Delmonico's, and who read two poems by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who was present.

At the close of the meeting the Rev. William N. Guthrie, rector of the church, announced that the size of the audience which had appeared to hear poets read poetry made it probable that a third symposium would follow within a few months, "St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie being a poetic place to have such a gathering."

NO MASONIC TENET IN PREPAREDNESS

Grand Master Freifield Says 1,500,000 Believe in the Brotherhood of Man.

PATRIOTISM NOT DECRIED

But Not Viewed as Highest Virtue Because Limited by Geographical Lines.

A notable gathering of Masons heard Grand Master George Freifeld of the Grand Lodge of New York State criticise "intemperate advocates of militarism" at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and 126th Street, yesterday. Mr. Freifeld in an address on "The Influence of Free Masonry in World Reconstruction" commented on the mission of Masonry in connection with the war in Europe.

"Masonry teaches by sign, symbol, token and allegory the great truths of life," he said, in part. "She has done so from time immemorial. Preparedness, ships of war, armaments and all that are having their day, but men will tire of the stock phrases and the plans for the destruction of their species and inquire for another and a better way. Indeed, they are doing so now.

"Appalled by the woe and the carnage of the old way and unafraid of scorn and ridicule, conscious or unconscious of the fact that they are expressing the spirit of Masonry, they will say to the intemperate advocates of militarism under the guise of preparedness, 'thus far shalt thou go and no further,' and they will so answer him who would unduly vex the sea with armed craft and fill the sky with death-dealing machines."

Mr. Freifeld asserted that there were probably more than 1,500,000 Free Masons in the United States who believed implicitly in the two great tenets of Masonry—the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. He insisted that not patriotism but service and fraternalism were the actuating inspirations of the organization, and that it recognized no geographical barriers.

"Nationalism, which is so largely responsible for the present day strife, is not recognized by Masonry," he said. "There are within our lodges, amenable to our laws, a great number of Germans, Frenchmen, Austrians, Italians, English, Scotch, and Irishmen and men of almost every other nation under the sun, but they have not been received as such nor can they claim recognition or privilege because of birthplace. Masonry has nothing in common with any country on earth, except to obey the laws. Masons have been warned never to be concerned in plots or conspiracies against the Government of the country where they reside; yet they may resist tyranny and oppression, for Masons are men, and are not the servile subjects of an unrighteous and an unjust rule.

"In times of war, when taken prisoner or condemned to death, relief and life itself has been given through the interposition of the claims of Masonic brotherhood. Notable instances of this kind have occurred abroad during the present war and well authenticated incidents of that nature can be related as having happened in our own wars.

"It follows logically, however, that while Masonry does not decry patriotism, that political virtue that links us to the country of our birth or adoption, analogous to that religious tie which unites us to a particular church or creed, she views patriotism not as the highest virtue, because it is limited in its operation to a certain particular territory or form of government, but she says to her votaries, 'Love your country as you do your hearthstones, but love men.'"

Mr. Freifeld asserted that it was a mission of Masonry to "wipe out not only geographical lines, but racial antipathies." Masonry, he said, was not to be confused, in this respect, with socialism or communism. He asserted that Masonry touched the lives of men through their moral and spiritual natures and did not invade the field of politics. But Masonry, he said, brought to humanity the idea of a common origin and the binding force of mutual vows and obligations, and thus tended to wipe out the intense hatreds that sometimes became deadly between men of different nationalities.

The perpetuation and the development of this mission, Mr. Freifeld said, was the great service that Masonry could perform in world reconstruction.

$400,000 HOME FOR BLIND.

Society for Relief of Destitute to Build in the Bronx.

Having outgrown its present quarters, at Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind will erect a new building to cost, with the site, about $400,000, at Grand Boulevard and 198d Street, according to an announcement issued by the Trustees yesterday. The contractor expects to have the building completed in November.

The new building will be a three-story fireproof structure, so constructed that a fourth story may be added when accommodations are needed. It will be built on an L-shaped plan, one wing on the Grand Concourse, the other on Kingsbridge Road, each 105 feet long. This will leave a space about 100 by 150 feet to the south and east for a garden, which will be inclosed by a brick wall to insure privacy. The building will be Colonial in design, walls of rough red brick with white stone trimmings.

With this heavy expenditure in sight for the year the society is making a special appeal for contributions. The Treasurer is Lewis Spencer Morris, 32 Liberty Street.

PUT ADVERTISING BACK OF DEFENSE

Associated Clubs to Assist in Organizing Industry to Meet Martial Needs.

BIG PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

Project Indorsed by Administration as a Work of Patriotism—Leaders Outline Their Plans.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, with the full authority of President Wilson and the Secretary of the Navy, it was announced yesterday, have placed their entire organization behind the plans of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, concerning whose undertaking to inventory and mobilize the industrial resources of the United States announcement was made in yesterday's papers. Herbert S. Houston, President of the organization of advertising clubs, has received a letter from Secretary Daniels, in which the Secretary says that, in assisting the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, the advertising clubs will be rendering "a patriotic service to the country that is beyond price." Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the committee, has also written a letter to Mr. Houston saying that the advertising clubs "can render an incalculable service to the nation."

Mr. Houston, assisted by a committee of leading publishers and advertising experts, will shortly start a campaign in the newspapers and magazines of America in support of the work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness. At the offices of the committee in the Engineering Societies Building, after a conference with Mr. Coffin and W. S. Gifford, Supervising Director of the committee's work, yesterday, Mr. Houston said:

The Basic Line of Defense.

"Through the great power of advertising we expect to arouse manufacturers, workingmen, business men—in fact, the whole country—to the vital need of making industry the basic line of defense, so that, if necessity arises, it can supply munitions quickly and abundantly.

"This is not a war measure, but a peace measure. We have adopted as the slogan of the advertising campaign 'National Defense and International Peace.' Publishers of leading newspapers, magazines and farm papers, poster men and electric sign men, trade paper publishers, and others representing the different advertising interests, have already offered space to carry the advertising without cost to the Government. They are glad to strike hands with the engineers, in the same patriotic and unselfish spirit they are manifesting, and co-operate with them in this broad undertaking.

"We are enlisting the services of the most distinguished illustrators in the country, of the best copywriters and engravers, and it is our purpose to have a campaign of advertising that shall be commensurate in quality and power with the great national task which the Government has asked us to join the engineers in undertaking.

"W. C. D'Arcy, President of the D'Arcy Advertising Agency of St. Louis, the Chairman of our National Advertising Committee, and Lafayette Young, Jr., publisher of The Des Moines Capital, the Chairman of our National Defense Committee, will share with me the general direction of the campaign."

Mr. Coffin supplemented what Mr. Houston had to say as follows:

"The European war has driven home to us that battles are now won not alone by fighting men, but by the fighting industries of a nation. It has all come down to which country can fastest and longest supply the munitions of war to the men on the fighting line. We here in America must organize behind the men of the army and navy. We must make them sure that they have the full and intelligent support of American industry.

Three Initial Steps.

"There are three distinct initial steps. The first is to find out what American industry can actually produce in munitions of war. The second is to apply that knowledge in a practical way, which will put the plants of this country into the service of the Government behind the army and navy. The third step is to form such an organization of skilled labor as will not get off the job when war comes, that will not allow skilled workers to go to the front only to be pulled back later, more or less demoralized, to tasks from which they should never have been taken. It is now well known that allowing skilled labor to enlist at the outbreak of hostilities created a very serious state of affairs in the factories of European countries.

"We have formulated a plan whereby the manufacturers of the United States in times of peace will maintain an annual minimum production of that part of the munitions of war best suited to their respective outputs. To illustrate: Suppose that we go to a great automobile company with an order for ten three-inch shell casings per year, to be produced at any time during the year. Even an insignificant step like this will insure our purpose. The purchasing department of the company will learn how and where to buy materials; the manufacturing department will learn how to handle them; it will become familiar with the necessary jig and tool equipment, and with the heat treatment and with the standard of inspection; the engineering department will have the up-to-date blueprints and specifications on file, and all arguments will be gotten out of the way during the period of peace.

"The minimum annual educational orders will be paid for by the Government on the basis of a reasonable but not excessive rate of profit to the manufacturer."

Bascom Little, President of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who came into Mr. Coffin's office yesterday, said that the organizations with which he was associated were in complete accord with the work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness.

Shell-Making Tedious.

"The plant with which I am associated in Cleveland," he said, "got an order for 250,000 3-inch high-explosive shells. It was a simple job, just a question of machining. The forgings were shipped to us and we were to finish and deliver. It began to dawn on us when the forgings came that this whole order, that looked so big to us, was less than one day's supply of shells for France or England or Russia, and we felt that in eight months by turning our plant, which is a first-class machine shop, onto this job we could fill the order.

"In a little while we got up against the process of hardening. That was fourteen months ago. To date we have shipped and had accepted 130,000 shells, and those, about half our order, are not complete. They still have to be fitted by the fuse maker, then fitted in the brass cartridge cases with the propelling charge, and somewhere, sometime, maybe they will get on the battlefield of Europe. Up to the present none of them has arrived there."

SERMON BY ROCKEFELLER.

Addresses Bible Class After Lapse of More Than a Year.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed the Men's Bible Class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning for the first time in more than a year. The attendance was so large that the class moved from the regular meeting place to the church auditorium.

Mr. Rockefeller's address was an argument for Christian living.

"I want to ask you a serious question," he said. "What place has Jesus Christ in your life? Usually He is only a frequent stranger. Our attitude too often is to turn to God as a last resort.

"There is another class of people who only admit God into their lives on Sundays, and when they walk out of church they leave God behind. Some even let God walk home with them on Sundays and invite Him into their homes for the day, but on the morrow He is ushered out.

"Some think life is like a layer cake. A layer of ability, some jelly, then a layer of character and then a layer of religion. This does not admit God into a man's full life. It is only a small part of his life.

"Religion ought to be applied to our every day life. It is something more than mere going to church. It is something that is practical to our every day life. It is something to live, not to dream about."

After Mr. Rockefeller had spoken the men formed in line and shook hands with him.

Father and Son in Row at Theatre.

John H. Springer of the Hotel York, said to be proprietor of the Seventy-seventh Street Theatre, at 2,182 Broadway, and his son, John W. Springer, of 553 West 183d Street, were arrested last night after an altercation in the box office, which delayed many patrons waiting to buy tickets. The younger Springer had been selling tickets in the afternoon and the row began when his father appeared for the evening performance. At the Men's Night Court, at the request of the elder Springer, the case was adjourned till today.

Ask Constitutional Commission.

The City Club has drafted a tentative act for the organization by the Legislature of a commission to formulate and consider amendments to the Constitution, and a memorandum has been filed with the Legislature by Robert S. Bunkerd, secretary of the club. There was such a commission appointed in 1872, consisting of four members from each judicial district.

PROFANITY AGAIN STIRS LABOR FORUM

Debate Between Creel and Brown at Irving High School Ends in a Row.

SPLIT OVER MAURER TALK

Audience Rebelled When One of the Speakers Was Understood to Swear by the Deity.

The Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School, where James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, did or did not say "To hell with the Stars and Stripes" last Sunday night, according to the testimony of hearers, was subjected to another violent outburst last night when George Creel, the author, publicist and reformer, formerly of Denver, debated against Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, the question as to whether the school buildings should be used for such gatherings.

Mr. Creel favored the continued use of the schools for discussions on economic questions, and Mr. Browne, who has become widely known of late for his frequent applications for injunctions against various Government expenditures, opposed it. The following account of the row was furnished to THE TIMES by Mr. Creel:

Mr. Browne began by recommending to the audience the example of Rockefeller and Carnegie and men like them, who, he said, "probably never attended a meeting such as this in their lives," and had done more good to the country than any number of persons of the type of those who attended the Labor Forum. When Mr. Creel came to take up this argument he said that it would be a good thing if Rockefeller and Carnegie and men like them would attend such public meetings and find out why persons were dissatisfied with them.

"People should not worry about whether Mr. Maurer actually did say 'To hell with the Stars and Stripes,'" he went on, when there was a tremendous protest from members of the audience whom Mr. Creel termed "Browne's claque."

There were outcries, shouts, protests from various persons.

"I never had such a reception in my life," said Mr. Creel to a TIMES reporter.

Somebody started singing "America." Finally, when the outcry had quieted down, Mr. Creel said he went on to say:

"What matters is not so much whether Mr. Maurer actually said that, as the state of mind which would have inspired him if he did say it. It seems to me that meetings of this sort are justified if a representative of any great body of citizens can come forward with a grievance against the Government which would lead to statements which might be construed as Mr. Maurer's was construed.

"We have differences of opinion on social questions and I think it is better to argue them out than to fight out on the pavement. I don't like what Mr. Browne says, and probably he doesn't like what I say, but I am in favor of free speech, because you can't shut one of us up without shutting up the other. As for singing "America," some of you people who have been singing it so vigorously had better try to live it."

When Mr. Browne got up to reply he, according to Mr. Creel, said, among other things: "To hell with the Labor Forum," and finally "God damn it all." By this time many men who were with women were protesting, and somebody got up and made a point of order that Mr. Browne had been using improper language, and that the Forum should refuse him a further hearing on that account.

E. T. James of the Brotherhood of Painters, who was Chairman of the meeting, agreed with this and announced that the session was adjourned.

DEAD BY AUTO, 1; CANOE, 1.

First Fine Outdoor Sunday Marred by Many Accidents.

Yesterday's warm sunshine brought out the first really large crowds of outdoor recreation seekers of the season, and a beginning of the Summer's automobile, bathing, and boating accidents. About 150,000 visitors went to Coney Island, and watched some 500 hardy bathers shivering in the surf. Open cars on several trolley lines gave some of those who did not swim a chance to do some shivering on their own account.

There was one death and several injuries in automobile accidents, one drowned and three rescued among the canoers near the upper end of Manhattan.

Louis Muniz of 504 West 143d Street and Robert Earl Bernhard of 561 West 141st Street, each 19 years old, went out in a canoe from the Spuyten Duyvil Canoe and Boat Club at 204th Street about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon on their way to the Palisades Interstate Park across the river, but when about 300 feet from shore were capsized by rough water caused by wind, tide, and the wash of passing boats. Muniz was drowned.

John Andrews, 54 years old, of 882 Old Stone Road, Staten Island, while crossing that road near Madison Street early yesterday morning, was struck by an unidentified automobile and received injuries from which he died later in St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton.

Mrs. Antonia Pollanz and her 3-year-old son, August, of 300 East Seventy-seventh street, were knocked down and painfully injured at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street by an automobile whose driver was not identified. The car is believed to be one which had been stolen an hour earlier from William Reilly of 230 East Fifty-third Street. It was found abandoned in front of 161 East Sixty-ninth Street a few minutes after the accident.

Thomas Wister Brown Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Thomas Wister Brown, President of Haverford College, died today at his home in Villanova. He was 90 years old and had been connected with the college for more than fifty years, the last twenty-five of which he had served as President. Mr. Brown was interested in many banking and other financial institutions.

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The Same Prices at Both Stores
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30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.
Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50

A VAST acquaintance with birds of many lands and flowers of many climates and a loving observation of them make for freshness in the poetical appeal of "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer. It is the cosmopolitan outlook of a very masculine American who is sensitive to beauty and to things of the spirit. In "A Song of a Thistle" he sketches this delicate little vignette:—

"Saw you wiping
Half a wing,
Get to throbbing
Just to sing,
Cock a lip up
For a song,
Fetch a tip-up
Straight and strong
In the brushes
Where the thrush is—
You were singing once again."

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